Sitdown Strike Shuts Renault Plant in Paris

PARIS, June 4.—The giant Renault auto plant here was completely shut down today by a sitdown strike, while thousands of Paris workers participated in a giant demonstration outside. The 24-hour strike was called in protest against the frameup arrest of Jacques Duclos, Communist Party secretary, and against raids on CP headquarters by troops and police in many cities of France.

Later in the evening, the sitdown strikers joined the demonstration outside.

Roger Linet, Communist deputy, addressed the demonstration. Police were massed to intimidate the strikers, but they kept a mile away from the nationalized Renault factory. Hundreds of workers in other nationalized enterprises were arrested for participating in walkouts.

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Senate Leader Speeds Bill To Break the Steel Strike

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Sen. Burnett Maybank (D-SC) today offered legislation to force the steel workers back into the mills and to outlaw strikes in so-called "defense" industries. He did this in the form of an amendment to his bill to extend the Defense Production Act which is now pending in the Senate and will be acted on before the week is out.

Maybank heatedly rejected a suggestion that his amendment be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is chairman, for a "quick hearing."

"There is no time," Maybank shouted on the Senate floor. "The steel plants are shut down and our boys are fighting in Korea."

The Maybank amendment includes one of the two most repressive sections of the Smith anti-union bill — it provides for an indefinite ban on the right to strike in so-called "defense" industries.

The other most repressive section of the Smith bill—providing for seizure of unions—may be offered as an amendment to the amendment.

The Maybank amendment achieves its permanent ban on the right to strike by a new twist to an old Taft-Hartley gimmick. It orders a cooling-off period of 120 days during which a strike would be unlawful. If no settlement is

(Continued on Page 6)

SENATORIAL STRIKEBREAKERS

An Editorial

THE MAYBANK AMENDMENT to the "Defense" Production Act, which is up for action in the Senate this week, is as vicious a piece of strikebreaking legislation as has ever been offered in the U. S. Congress. In essence, it is a move to have the Smith Bill built into the war production law.

It provides for a permanent ban on strikes in plants which the President deems "essential" to "defense." Like the Taft-Hartley Law it provides for a "cool-off" but a longer one—180 days with no wage changes allowed. If there is still no agreement between the union and the company by that time, the President can seize those plants and operate them indefinitely, with the ban on strikes or wage changes continuing while under seizure.

This is, indeed, slave labor. Lest anyone think the law would affect only a small number of workers ajudged to be in "defense," it should be borne in mind that there is hardly an industry today that cannot be placed in the category of "defense."

It is also significant that the gang of union-haters now riding high in Congress refuse to even allow hearings on this Hitler-like measure. They are hoping to rush it to passage within days so it can be applied against the striking steel workers.

The right to strike, already a mockery in many respects, is slated, according to these plans, for total elimination for most of the production workers in the country. The right of the steel workers to stay out until they get a satisfactory agreement is threatened.

There is no time to lose. Washington should hear labor's protests by the thousands within hours. Labor should demand a right to be heard on the Maybank Bill. Every Congressman and Senator should be contacted without delay and told in no uncertain terms how his constituents stand on this piece of fascist-like legislation sponsored by Dixiecrats. The steel workers should be assured full support for their right to strike and in their fight for a satisfactory contrast.

SENATE VOTES TO END LID ON RENTS MAR. 1

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate voted today to end rent control on March 1, 1953. The vote to end rent control was 48 to 34.

Taft Noses Out Eisenhower in South Dakota

PIERRE, S. D., June 4.—Sen. Robert A. Taft led Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by a scant handful of votes today as the South Dakota Presidential primary neared a dramatic photo finish.

With only 60 of the state's 1,953 precincts still unreported, Taft was ahead by 687 votes. He had 64,001 to 63,314 for Eisenhower.

Sen. Estes Kefauver won the state's Democratic primary easily. He beat an unpledged slate of delegates which promised to vote for Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn). On the first Kefauver led, 20,099 to 10,484.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Sen. Estes Kefauver and Gov. Earl Warren won the California Presidential primary yesterday by better than two-to-one margins.

World Congress Of Peace Set for July 1 in Berlin

LONDON, June 4.—The World Council of Peace announced tonight that it had called a 58-nation congress in Berlin for July 1-5. The British Peace Committee received a message from the president of the council, Frederick Joliot-Curie, French scientist now in Prague, making the announcement.

Delegates from 58 nations have been invited, the message said.

"The recent decision concerning the remilitarization of Germany and the obstacles being put in the way of reaching agreement on the armistice talks in Korea are very disquieting signs of a worsening of international tension," Joliot-Curie's message was quoted.

He said the program for the meeting would include the peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems, an immediate halt of the war in Korea, and the arms race.

Business Mogul Takes Top Post In NATO

PARIS, June 4.—David L. Hopkins, executive vice-president of the Baltimore Safe Deposit and Vault Co., was appointed assistant secretary general of the North Atlantic war pact organization (NATO) tonight.

He will coordinate the work of U.S. and West European arms factories and channel raw materials for Wall Street.

In the second world war Hopkins helped in the development of the artillery and the anti-aircraft proximity fuse. He received the order of merit for his work.

Senate Votes for Wage Board, Limits Labor-Dispute Action

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate, with Vice-President Alben W. Barkley casting the deciding vote, agreed today to retain the present tripartite wage stabilization board but to impose curbs on its labor disputes authority.

The board would be barred from considering non-wage issues such as the union shop.

Barkley's vote gave a 42-41 majority to a proposal by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) to retain the present board setup of six public, six industry and six labor members.

Earlier, the Senate rejected 56-26 an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) which would continue the present wage board and all its powers to recommend the settlement of wage disputes such as the steel case.

Ives' proposal was in the form of an amendment to the bill to extend the defense production

(Continued on Page 6)

JUDGE CRITICAL OF LANE'S INCITING SPEECH, BUT DENIES MISTRIAL TO '16'

By HARRY RAYMOND

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock declared yesterday that last Sunday's communion breakfast speech of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane charging Communists had stolen the secret of a so-called "sky platform" raised "a serious question" in the Smith Act trial of the 16 Communists, but he denied a defense motion for a mistrial.

Defense attorneys and defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own counsel, charged Tuesday that Lane's speech, delivered in the Hotel Statler before 500 members of the 165th National Guard Infantry Regiment, deliberately "increased the community prejudice against the defendants" and was a "direct interference" by the prosecution with "due process and a fair trial.

Judge Dimock's ruling, while apparently giving verbal support to defense criticism of Lane, nevertheless covered the prejudicial utterances of the prosecutor with a cloak of legality.

On the stand for the ninth day, government witness John Lautner revealed by his testimony he had been acting as a double-dealer and secret FBI informer during the time he was a trusted member of the Communist Party.

This was brought out when the witness identified a mimeographed autobiographical questionnaire for delegates to the 1948 national Communist Party convention. Lautner's testimony showed he had filched the document from

(Continued on Page 6)

TIMES' OWNER ASKS PRESS TO KEEP KOREA WAR 'ALIVE'

PUSAN, Korea, June 4.—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, said today that if some newspaper readers were forgetting the war in Korea it was the fault of editors at home, not reporters in the field.

"I don't see how correspondents here can keep it alive," he said. "It's the responsibility of the managing editors back home."

GARMENT WORKERS TO JOIN IN TODAY'S PEACE LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

— See Page 3

ALP Asks Open Hearing on Pact To Rearm Nazis

The American Labor Party and other organizations yesterday called for public hearings by the Senate on ratification of the pact for rearming the Nazis in West Germany and incorporating them in a West European army for war against the Soviet Union.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in a letter to Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked for public hearings on the two "contracts" with West Germany, submitted by President Truman to the Senate for ratification.

The council also asked Connally for time to be heard in the proposed hearings.

Hearings were also urged by the American Labor Party, in a wire to Connally by Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary. Schutzer's wire declared that "President Truman's call for hasty, token hearings denies to the American people a full opportunity to be heard on these treaties which constitute diplomatic blueprints for atomic war, big business profiteering, and a further reduction of living standards in every American home."

The ALP spokesman further announced that no reply has as yet been received to a request to testify at public hearings on the treaties, although such request was formally made on May 29.

BALTIMORE, June 4. — Open Senate hearings on the contract with West Germany have demanded by the Maryland Peace Council in telegrams to Senator Butler of Maryland and Senator Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Describing the Bonn Treaty as providing "a divided end rearmed Germany threatening world peace," the Council urged "the widest public consideration before the vote."

The Council statement also called for resumption of four-power talks as the one way to a unified and democratic Germany.

Newark Plane Probe Resumed by Jury

NEWARK, June 4.—A gederal grand jury resumed its investigation of the three Elizabeth plane crashes.

A spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office said the inquiry into the tragedies that claimed 119 lives might be completed at the current session.

PP Support for Steel Strikers Mobilized

C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, yesterday called on all state organizations and members of the Progressive Party to give unstinting support to the steel workers now out on strike for their long delayed wage increases. Warning that every effort will be made by reactionary Congressmen in both Democratic and Republican parties to impose worse restraints upon labor following the Supreme Court decision, Baldwin urged the members of the Progressive Party immediately to write to their Congressmen and Senators to oppose the Smith bill and to stop the punitive application of the Taft-Hartley law.

Canada Textile Strikers Form New Union as Reply to AFL Move

MONTREAL, June 4 (ALN).—Over 1,000 striking Dominion Textile workers here unanimously voted to set up an independent union after their leaders were removed from office by the United Textile Workers (AFL). The strikers voted "full confidence" in R. Kent Rowley, Madeleine Parent and 10 other Canadian officers of the UTW. The 12 unionists, comprising the full Canadian staff of the AFL union, were ousted May 26 by UTW secretary-treasurer Lloyd Klenert.

The U. S. official, who came here from Washington headquarters of the union, attacked the Canadian division of the union as Communist-led. He accused the ousted officials of displaying "irresponsible and disastrous" leadership in the walkouts at Dominion Textile plants here and Montreal Cotton in Valleyfield, Que. About 6,000 workers are involved in the 11-week-old strikes.

Rowley was replaced as Canadian division director by Sam Baron, who joined the AFL union along with George Baklanzi after they were defeated in an inner-union struggle in the Textile Workers Union (CIO).

The Dominion strikers, packing St. Thomas Aquinas Hall, took a pledge to continue their walkout "until victory." Rowley reported that Roger Provost, newly appointed to a UTW post by Klenert, had made a deal with Dominion Textile to sign an agreement that included all the "speedup clauses that were rejected by the members."

Rowley told the cheering workers: "In this union we have a democratic tradition—that the officers are elected by and responsible to the membership."

Rowley said the Dominion and Valleyfield strikes remained solid.

Madeleine Parent, ousted as district secretary-treasurer, called on the meeting "to get rid of those American traitors who come here to take our money, make decisions and impose upon us leaders who are ready to sell out the workers."

Workers at the Valleyfield headquarters of the union resisted efforts of the new Baron administration to take over. About 50 men, accompanied by police, entered the headquarters May 26 and sought to remove union organizer Conrad Leblanc. Furniture and windows were smashed. Leblanc and a woman striker were arrested. Later in the day a group of strikers led by Rowley returned to the office and regained possession of the headquarters.

11,000 JAM WASHINGTON PARK IN CHICAGO TO HEAR ROBESON SING, TALK FOR PEACE

CHICAGO, June 4.—Chicagoans by the thousands, Negro and white, jammed Washington Park last Sunday for a deeply-moving tribute to Paul Robeson and a fervent response to his leadership in the struggle for peace, democracy and the liberation of oppressed peoples.

The police estimated the crowd at 11,000. From the platform where he sang and spoke, Robeson could see masses of people in every direction. He pledged to them that he would continue to fight their fight "as long as I have breath."

The great Robeson was in high spirits and his throbbing baritone voice was richer than ever, ringing out in the songs the people have come to identify with him alone.

"I stand for peace and friendship among peoples," he declared, "for the unity between my people and the great masses of working people which can bring world peace and real freedom."

ROBESON DAY

It was Robeson Day in Chicago. All morning, people throughout the city prepared for this giant turnout. They passed out leaflets at churches, made chain phone calls and visits to straighten out the confusion about the time and place of the concert which had resulted from the cancellation of halls as part of the frantic efforts of this city's white supremacists to still Robeson's voice.

By noon, cars were gathering in several communities for the stream of motorcades which converged on the park. The program opened before the tightly packed crowd with local artists, at Robeson's request.

Negro and white trade union and civic leaders spoke briefly in tribute to this matchless leader. And by the time he came to the microphone the platform was banked with flowers.

"It is not the Robesons and the DuBois' they are afraid of when they try to silence my voice," he told the audience, "It is the strength of the people they fear."

"Three quarters of the world today—the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America—stand behind the fight of the Negro people in this country, for they too seek equality and freedom."

He punctuated his hour of stirring songs with appeals to the people to "get together in the struggle for a better world which we are going to win in my lifetime and in yours."

The giant congregation of people was a protest against the fact that Chicago churches, armories and school auditoriums had been closed to Robeson.

"My right to speak has been earned not only by myself but by my people and my forebears," he said, "The great wealth of this country was built literally upon the backs of my people!"

Robeson declared, "If Negro fraternal, civic, religious and social organizations joined together they could force the powers in Washington to grant full civil rights status now to the Negro people."

The crowd roared a sonorous "Aye!" to the demand that Robeson's passport be restored. They contributed to the United Freedom Fund which benefits from the proceeds of Robeson's national tour. And finally, they flocked to the Arcade Ballroom for a birthday dance in honor of this world-recognized leader.

He spoke of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and of William L. Patterson. And he reminded the crowd of Benjamin Davis, Jr., the Communist leader "who is imprisoned not far away from here in Terre Haute, Indiana."

"I fight to get Ben and his colleagues out of jail," he said, "so that they can once again return to give leadership to the people's struggles."

PEACE NOTEBOOK

Send in your news, big or small, of the fight for peace in your locality, to "Peace Notebook," Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 2, N. Y.)

FROM THE ANGUISHED HEART of a bereaved American mother comes this searing indictment of the pointless dragging out of the Korean war, and the clear, angry understanding of who is dragging it out and why. From the "Chicago Tribune" of May 16:

"Crown Point, Ind., May 13.—I am another heartbroken mother. Our son just came home from Korea. He is in California now. We are getting him home in a casket. He is an only son, who wanted to come home and lead a good, clean life, but the war has changed all of that. . . . He had written two letters March 17 that he was going back to the front lines on Heartbreak Ridge. He said the boys weren't safe any place on that hill, that too many were getting hit. That very day he was killed in action.

"The letters from the higher-ups say, 'You can be proud of your son. He gave his life for his country.' But we feel he just wasted a year of his life over there; then it was taken for no good at all. When they admit they go to peace talks for 11 seconds, that shows they want this to linger on for a while so the big shots can make more money. . . . Mrs. Harold Henderson."

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RIGHT BELOW this letter in the Tribune is another which challenges President Truman's "humanitarian" stand of POWs. While it seems to accept the Pentagon cock and bull story that some Koreans being repatriated would be going to "slaughter and slavery," it does ask the question rising louder and louder to challenge the phony roadblock to Korean peace—how about our own boys being held prisoners, and those who will be killed in further fighting, don't they count with Truman?

The letter, from "Disgusted Soldier's Mother" of Cicero:

"Mothers who have sons in Korea disagree with President Truman's statement that he will not turn over the Chinese and Korean prisoners for slaughter or slavery. Mr. Truman is willing to cripple and slaughter thousands of our American boys in order to save some Chinese and Korean prisoners. . . ."

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ON THE LEAFLET FRONT back here in our big hot city, there has been a pickup of activity by various peace groups reacting to the crucial POW situation.

New York Veterans for Peace, a group of male and female vets which carries on a lot of valiant, effective and unpublicized peace activity, mainly centering on the big housing project where mostly vets live, held a big, very successful distribution in the key shopping centers of an imaginative leaflet. Boldly emerging from the leaflet is the actual text of the Geneva Convention relating to the prompt repatriation of all prisoners with no such nonsense as forced screenings. This is first rate peace ammunition. For this is exactly what most people are unaware of, since the big papers, radio and TV shies away from the embarrassing fact—with a few exceptions like when Mrs. F.D.R., who is certainly pro-administration, pointed out in her syndicated column that the repatriation hoax was a violation of the convention—and that if the shoe was on the other foot we wouldn't consider such a deal to forego our own prisoners for a minute.

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ALONG THE SAME LINES is an excellent leaflet put out by the Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace and sent to community peace groups either as a sample or to be ordered as it is.

"Ask Any GI," begins this simple, hard hitting leaflet, which practically amounts to an informative fact sheet, ". . . what he is taught in the U. S. Armed Forces on his rights as a prisoner of war."

It goes on to cite the rights of POWs as per the Geneva Convention, signed by our country in 1929 . . . he is bound to give only his name and rank, NOT HIS POLITICS OR ANYTHING ELSE LIKE THAT, must be "at all times humanely treated and protected against acts of violence," and repatriation "shall be effected with the least possible delay at the conclusion of peace."

The leaflet also quotes Mrs. Roosevelt on the POW issue, the resolution by 400 ex-American POWs at their recent New Mexico convention calling for the immediate exchange of all prisoners, and Gen. Colson's admission on Koje before he was hushed. The Manhattan Committee, is a new approach to save time for local groups on key hot issues, is making this available to neighborhood peace groups via the Mimeo Co-Op, 39 Union Square, AL 5-5780. Or a stencil can be obtained to run off on peace groups' own mimeos.

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"WHILE I WAS in the bleachers at the Yankee Stadium Monday afternoon to see the Cleveland-Yankee game," writes a Bronx high school student, "I took off my jacket because of the nice hot sun and out tumbled a couple of blank petition forms from my inside pocket for a Big Five peace pact.

"I had forgotten I had them and felt a little ashamed. I decided to see what I could do between innings. While the teams were changing sides the very first time all 12 spaces were quickly filled up with no trouble and I was kicking myself for not having thought of it and bringing more!

"I got the signatures right in a circle of fans around me, below and above me, male and female, Negro and white. Nobody seemed to need convincing after one look and one said: 'If there isn't some peace soon there'll be some sad sack ball clubs with the young stars being drafted.'

"I thought I'd pass this little experience along. It convinced me more than anything how easy it is to register the people's sentiment for peace so that it counts."

Bronx Rally to Honor 4 Women Of '16' on Trial

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Marion Bachrach and Betty Gannett, the four Communist women defendants in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square Federal Court, will be honored at a testimonial concert-rally on June 20, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference of New York. The meeting will be held at the New Terrace Garden, 2145 Boston Rd., at 181 St., Bronx.

Vito Marcantonio will be the guest speaker. The affair will be held under the auspices of the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, of which Sam Nesin is chairman and Bella Altshuler is secretary.

The program will include Nadyne Brower, Negro opera singer; Lucy Brown, concert pianist; Edith Segal and her Dance Group; and the Famous Mandolin Orchestra.

The World Cultural Campaign to Guard the Future of Our Children

Americans who attended the International Conference in Defense of Children in Vienna in April will be among the speakers at the Children's Day rally tonight (Thursday) at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St.

The Big Money press blacked out all news of the Vienna conference, at which 500 men and women of 61 nations heard reports of the horrifying impact of war on children.

The conference discussed, among other things, the influence of books, newspapers, radio, movies and art on the moral and cultural development of children. Out of this exchange of ideas came "a resolution proclaiming the fight of all children in the world to grow up in a life of peace which favors their national, moral and cultural development."

This resolution is printed in full below.

—Feature Editor.

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Important factors for the normal development of the child are: security in the home, the school, the books it reads, the films and plays it sees and the radio programs it hears: It is all these which constitute, in the main, the social and cultural environment in which the character of the child is shaped and which determines its mode of behavior.

Along with the family it is the school which molds the future citizen and must give him together with scientific knowledge and the national cultural heritage, the fundamental principles of social morality.

In colonial and semi-colonial countries and in the countries with oppressed minorities, children are completely deprived of the benefits of their systematically suppressed national culture. We also view with concern that in a great number of other countries, too, racism, chauvinism and militarism are encouraged in school education. These trends are also found in literature, magazines, films, broadcasting and television programs which glorify brutality, violence and immorality, aiming to turn children into people without conscience, capable of any vile acts, especially those of war.

The effects of this situation are particularly noticeable in the U. S. A., where 720 million copies of comics were published in 1950 alone, and where films which are not only without any educational value but actually harmful are shown in the cinemas and on television. These films and journals are systematically exported in great numbers to many countries with the approval of the respective governments.

Everywhere in the world there are people who are deeply concerned about the systematic degradation and poisoning, about the moral and physical harming of youth which entails an increase of juvenile delinquency in many countries; they have begun the fight against these criminal activities which are part of the psychological war preparations.

The healthy forces within the child demand expansion, and wherever governments, organizations or social communities strive to create a healthy environment for the child its life becomes richer and more beautiful.

One of the tasks of this conference is to rouse public opinion to the danger menacing the children and the cultural development of many countries.

The conference proposes that everyone take on the task of carrying out the following measures:

• To conduct a campaign among parents and teachers for the banning of all direct and indirect war propaganda among children and to brand as criminal any teaching of hatred between the peoples, violence and moral corruption.

• To achieve respect for the culture of every nation so that the children derive all the benefits of their countries' cultural heritage as well as of the culture of all mankind.

• To conduct a campaign for the boycott and limitation of the influence of all harmful magazines, picture books, books and pernicious films and for effective regulation of the publication, screening and sale of such books and films, while respecting the freedom of the press and of opinion.

• To set up national and local committees composed of people from all walks of life — experts or not — who are interested in the fate of children, in order to:

a) Fight all harmful literature, radio and television programs.

b) Oppose all aggressive tendency in education and all forms of chauvinism and racism as well as the misuse of religious sentiments for political and militaristic aims.

c) Further, by active initiative, the establishment of publishing houses and libraries for children, the production of good newspapers, films, plays, radio and television programs, and all measures for the establishment of sports grounds and youth hostels which provide healthy recreation, to create and develop organizations to educate children and young people in out-of-school activities which will develop their personalities in the spirit of understanding and friendship between the nations and encourage peaceful relations between young people of different countries; to do, therefore, everything to make the governments enlarge their cultural budgets considerably and in adequate measure at the expense of military expenditures; and to appeal to writers, playwrights, poets, film producers, actors, theatrical producers, composers and artists to join the struggle against the degradation of young people's minds and to produce works which will raise the moral and cultural level of children and adolescents for the sake of peace and the happiness of mankind.

LAST 2 DAYS
NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY HOP

'Whitman's Songs Will Win'

By WALTER LOWENFELS

CAMDEN, N. J.—The people's democratic hopes and traditions that inspired Walt Whitman are now on trial with the Smith Act victims, John Howard Lawson declared here last week end. The playwright's fighting message was read, along with a tribute from Lloyd Brown, Negro novelist and associate editor of Masses and Mainstream, at the annual Walt Whitman birthday celebration held in a light rain at the poet's tomb in Harleigh Cemetery here.

A Camden worker recalled how the late Communist and working-class leader, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, made the poet's comradeship with common people come alive at the annual ceremonies she helped to organize and which she addressed for many years.

"Carry his song like a banner," said Lloyd Brown's lyric tribute. "Holt it aloft in this unhappy" land until truly the sun shines again . . . and the voice of his thrush is heard again, and his bright Western star is seen again, and all American will sing with us.

"O Shining Day!"

• • •

John Howard Lawson's message declared:

"The green memory of Walt Whitman is more precious now than at any time since the first publication of Leaves of Grass almost a century ago.

"His words are more potent and more meaningful today than at any time in the past. For his voice is the authentic voice of the people of these states, and the world's people.

"He sings our deepest traditions and largest hopes— the traditions and hopes that are now being tried in Federal courts and 'investigated' by corrupt politicians.

"Walt Whitman stands on trial with the Smith Act victims. His lyric affirmation of 'the word Democratic, the word En Masse' is an 'overt act.' The book-burners itch to get their hands on his mighty poems, to turn their burning beauty into a fascist bonfire.

"But the words are indestructible, for the free spirit of which the poet sang cannot be destroyed. Whitman's proud songs will help us triumph. The victory of peace and democracy will be celebrated across a singing world, with Walt Whitman's poems known in all lands, sung by millions in the unison of many different tongues, shouting their joy in peace and brotherhood."

Exhibit Photos By Cuban Artist Killed in Crash

An exhibition of photography on 'Puerto Rico Today' by the late Cuban artist Romulo Lachatanere has opened at the 44th St. Gallery, 133 W. 44 St.

Lachatanere was killed in a plane crash a few weeks ago while returning from Puerto Rico. He was a member of the Photographic Workshop of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. His work will be on view daily from 10:45 a.m. to 8 p.m. through June 30.

An Evening Of Humor

An evening of humor with Ted Tinsley, Meyer Weise, Al Moss and others will be presented by a Jefferson School Class in the lounge of the school Saturday evening. The laugh-fest will be followed by dancing and refreshments.

'Secret of Light' Science Book for Young and Old

THE SECRET OF LIGHT. By Irving Adler. Illustrated by Ida Weisburd. Young World Books. International. New York. $2.50

"The Secret of Light," by Irving Adler, is the latest in that excellent series of books on science for young people known as Young World Books. This volume deals with the phenomenon of light, taking the reader step-by-step from the elementary facts about the reflection of light, through the theory behind the prism, the camera, the ex-ray and on the advanced subject of atomic energy.

The sprightly style communicates to the reader the author's enthusiasm for his subject. Many simple experiments are suggested which help clarify the explanation.

Any adult who remembers floundering his or her way through inept and confusing physics and chemistry classes will find in "The Secret of Light" coherent, intelligible scientific instructions. This book can be read with value and pleasure by young and old alike.

—J. T.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

JERSEY JOE WALCOTT defends his title tonight in Philadelphia against Ezzard Charles, from whom he won it last year. Walcott is obviously not exactly the greatest heavyweight to ever hold the title, but he won it fair and square from the best there was, and those who sneer, like Jimmy Cannon in the Post ("The heavyweight champion is a ludicrous man. . . . Except for Carnera, this is the worst heavyweight ever to hold the championship") should be made to name a better heavyweight today than Walcott and Charles.

Just who? The lunging Rocky Marciano? And, by the way, as to the "worst heavyweight" slant, anyone who thinks Walcott couldn't have easily handled the likes of Jack Sharkey and Jim Braddock doesn't know much. You can get an estimate of the importance you can give Cannon's pompous comparisons involving fighters of long ago when you read in the same column this statement: "The kids on the street where he lived (Charles) jeered him because he had knocked out Louis." The "expert" running down Walcott against all heavyweights in past history can't even remember that Charles beat Louis BY DECISION two years ago, and didn't knock him down, let alone out!

Anyhow I'll take Walcott as a champion over the light-heavyweight cheese champ, Joey Maxim, who dodges the man everyone knows could beat him, Archie Moore. Strangely this is a blatant injustice which never seems to agitate the Cannons and such. This seems a "natural" for writers with such gifts of satire and straight-from-the-shoulder scorn . . . a so-called champ fearfully dodging the man officially rated the number one contender year after year. It almost makes one idly wonder if the situation were reversed and there was a Negro light-heavyweight "champ" shamelessly dodging a white contender who everyone knew was better, whether there wouldn't be more written about it. . . .

But this is getting off the track of tonight's fight. The traditional pick here is for Charles, the younger, stronger and essentially better rounded fighting man, to become the first to ever regain the heavyweight title after once losing it.

The theory here is that he had grown a little too complacent about Walcott after having beat him twice before, and this time, forewarned, will take charge. Ezzard is a solidly efficient though non-spectacular heavyweight who can both box and hit—the best around and one who was willing to fight them all as champ and did.

It's on TV.

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OUR REACTION that the Red Sox made a poor trade seems to be a distinct minority one. For instance, the Times' man says its his conviction that "the Red Sox got the better of it by a considerable margin." The Old Scout in the Compass says the Tigers dealt out of desperation and "gave away two top-drawer players without being sure of getting even one for the Tigers."

I haven't seen anyone explain where the Red Sox are going to replace the rbi punch of Dropo and Lenhardt—27 and 24, second and third in the league—which had the club in first place when the deal was made despite the other Bosox weaknesses. Not to mention Lenhardt's seven and Dropo's six home runs, many of which directly won ball games, like the former's grand slam in the 10th the night before the deal. This kind of hitting is more important than defensive genius in Fenway Park.

Kell is a good hitter for the averages and won't hurt. But last year despite his .319 mark he batted in only 54 runs and hit two homers. He is brittle, is not fast and is a mechanically good third baseman without much spark. Evers hit .223 last season and if he were in his 20s you might have higher expectations of him bouncing all the way back at once to his 1950 form. As for the others, pitcher Wight at 30, the speedy young defensive ace Hatfield, who seemed to be starting to hit (330), and Pesky certainly seem ten times the value of Lipon and Trout.

Events may prove something or other, but I still can't begin to see this deal from the Red Sox point of view. I suspect a lot of Red Sox fans might feel similarly.

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FEW PEOPLE think of the reaction of the players themselves when a deal like this happens. The Boston players, for example, are suddenly told they no longer work in Boston, must move their families, and are to play for a team with no chance of finishing in the money—which is tantamount to a pay cut. Here are some quotes that came in from Boston when the deal was announced:

Hatfield, who had been with the Red Sox organization since graduating high school and was doing a bangup job at third on a first-place team: "I just bought $20 worth of groceries. I get home and my wife tells me to call Cronin and he tells me I'm in the trade. They don't remember what you did the day before. I guess that's baseball."

Lenhardt, "looking far from pleased," according to the wire service story from Boston, had just been cheered to the echo the night before for his grand slam putting the team in first place. He said: "Got a call from Cronin at noon. That's the first I knew of it. Who else is in the trade he didn't tell me. I guess you have to be ready for anything in baseball. Good for my wife in her condition, she's expecting our first baby in October."

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VOTING STARTS for the Allstar teams this Friday. Lest it slip anyone's mind, there's a pitcher named Satchel Paige on the Browns who has won 5, lost 1 for a losing team. All five were one-run decisions. In addition he saved three others directly for other Brown pitchers, and held the fort with perfect relief on two other occasions when the Browns couldn't catch up. Monday night in Washington, against one of the league's hot clubs, he came on in the last of the 12th with one out, stopped the Washington victory bid cold, then went through five more scoreless innings to win it in the 17th. (Won it himself too by driving in the winning run with his third straight single!)

Just forget that this 45-year-old star was one of the greatest pitchers in baseball by far and was kept from the big leagues because of the color of his skin. Just vote him onto the American League Allstar team on the basis of his amazing pitching with the Browns in 1952. Though it's also a nice idea, of course, to give the fans at the Allstar game the chance to cheer him.

Truman Asked to Halt Extradition of Negro Fur Worker to South

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—In a case that may go before the United Nations, President Truman, who intervened May 8 against returning all Korean prisoners of war, has been asked to intervene against returning a 24-year-old Negro fur unionist to southern "justice."

Unions, civic, and church groups representing over four million, six hundred thousand people, have urged the President to stop the federal extradition of Fletcher Mills, former sharecropper, who fled an Alabama lynch mob in 1945.

Mills' local union has widely publicized its determination to fight the case through to the UN, if necessary.

A leading Negro publisher, E. Washington Rhodes, has pointed out in The Philadelphia Tribune, May 13, that it is "very strange" to continue the Korean war over the POW issue, while Americans in the U. S. A., who escape north from the "jaws of death" are returned south under the Federal Fugitive Ace.

Following the recent U. S. Supreme Court refusal to review a seven-year court battle, led by the Civil Rights Congress, Mills can now be returned any day under this Act for a "fair trial" in Aalabama. The CRC is currently campaigning for 100,000 more Philadelphians to join a last ditch fight for executive intervention for Mills on federal, state, and local governmental levels.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Groups that have urged Presidential action in Mills' fight for life range from his own fur local in Philadelphia, where he lives, and the 100,000 members of his International Fur and Leather Workers Union, to the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., representing 4,500,000 communicanst

In addition to these millions, tens of thousands of other men and women, Negro and white, have called for Presidential action. These range from the Progressive Party, to local Democratic and Republican party committeemen, and workers, housewives and church members who have signed petitions.

The proposal to carry their demand "Let Freedom Ring for Fletcher Mills!" before the UN, if necessary, was contained in an open letter to President Truman that this union published as an advertisement in the Baltimore Afro-American. It was signed by Alton H. Finck, president, and the entire membership of Local 196, Fur and Dress Dyers Union.

FLED LYNCHERS

"Mr. President," the union advertisement declares, "Fletcher Mills fled Alabama in 1945, one step ahead of a lynch mob, after defending himself against a ruthless clubbing by a white landowner. The occasion for the assault was Mills' request that the landowner's cow be removed from the corn patch where they were trampling Mills' crop, his principal means of sustenance.

"We who work at the machines side by side with Fletcher Mills are concerned at this moment for his life and safety. . . .

"Fletcher Mills asking for a fair trial in an Alabama court, Federal or local, will be like a sheep in the fable who sought justice in the wolves' court. The entire nation only recently observed the quick exoneration by a jury of the Groveland, Fla., sheriff who shot two manacled prisoners whom he was supposed to be delivering for trial.

"Even more recently the ruthless murder by bombing of Florida NAACP co-ordinator, Harry T. Moore and his wife, has shocked and horrified the entire world. These instances have occurred far too frequently. We are convinced, Mr. President, that if you do not act quickly to quash this indictment, that the life itself of Fletcher Mills may also be forfeited.

"Fletcher Mills has committed no crime—unless it is a crime for a Negro in Alabama to defend himself against a white man. All the testimony in court records proves that Mills fled the state of Alabama only when it became clear that a mob of armed men were out to lynch him. The law says that the fugitive must have fled the state to avoid prosecution with intent to do so. Mills' intent was to avoid a lynching. Can this be considered a crime, to flee from a lynching?"

Underlying the government's seven-year persistence in trying to return Mills to the south, according to his CRC attorney, Ralph Powe, is the sharecropping system, which "requires that Negroes be kept on the land of the plantation bosses, that they stay there and work themselves to death producing for their white landlords, for which they receive very little or nothing in return. If a dozen Mills won their freedom it could well mean a crack in this plantation system."

OREGON PRIMARY SHOWS BIG VOTE FOR DOUGLAS

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4 (FP).—A surprise feature of the Oregon preferential primary May 16 was the strong showing for President made by Supreme Court Judge William O. Douglas, who placed fourth.

Only Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gov. Earl Warren of California on the Republican ballot and Sen. Estes Kefauver on the Democratic side outdistanced Douglas, whose name was placed on the ballot over his objections.

Incomplete returns from the state's 2,269 precincts gave Douglas a substantial lead over the other Democratic entry for the Presidential sweepstakes, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

The big Douglas vote came despite the fact that he ran a full-page ad in the Voters Pamphlet urging Oregonians not to "waste your vote on me." Douglas' winning of 1½ times as many votes as Stevenson, who is believed amenable to a draft and who made a major address here before the balloting, is regarded locally as a serious blow to the draft-Stevenson movement. The Illinois governor had the tacit support of high party brass, including Democratic national committeeman Monroe Sweetland, and top-ranking CIO officials.

The unexpectedly large voter turnout for Douglas drew editorial comment from The Oregonian in Portland and The Register-Guard in Eugene, both papers citing it as the surprise of the election.

Kefauver received his biggest vote in Multnomah county (Portland). Among his supporters were Bill Way, AFL boilmakers official; George Holcomb, editor of the Intl. Woodworkers (CIO) paper; Arthur Bone of the Farmers Union; and some white leaders of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People. Several Negro spokesmen of the NAACP said they doubted that Negroes had voted for the Tennessean "in any numbers."

The Multnomah county primary was highlighted on the Democratic ticket by the nomination for the state ligislature of four active members of organized labor. Among them were Sec. Helen E. Parks of Portland local, Communications Workers (CIO); Sec. Volney Martin of the Oregon Building & Construction Trades Council; and Mrs. Olga Wilson, widow of Intl. Woodworkers leader Manley Wilson. Also nominated for the legislature by a huge majority was Herman C. Plummer, second Negro to be so nominated in the state's history.

At the citywide level Stanley Earl had twice as many votes for the City Council as his nearest opponent. Earl is the former CIO state official who attracted nationwide attention by his outspoken criticism of the Syngman Rhee regime after his return from a government labor advisory post in Korea. Labor-backed mayor Dorothy Lee ran into hard sledding against her opponent for the top city post. It was believed a runoff would be required in November between Mrs. Lee and councilman Fred L. Peterson, who has a bad record on labor issues.

One of the most bitterly fought contests in the primaries was between incumbent Monroe Sweetland and Mike DeCicco for the coveted position of Democrtaic national committeeman. DeCicco, advertised on billboards throughout the state as the "world's largest distributor of Gillette tires," campaigned on the issue of "ridding Oregon of communism." Sweetland, wellknown himself as an anti-Communist, piled up a three to one lead over DeCicco.

Guest Columnist

(Continued from Page 5)

not refer to the gag rule upon Pettis Perry and yourself.

Now that the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, New York City, has begun a financial campaign to assist the defendants, I suggest that funds be rushed to them by your readers to help us fight this ruling. This is a simple issue: free speech, which every American, regardless of his attitude on Communist or even on the issues of this trial, can understand. I have deep confidence that the democratic-minded people of America, especially the working class, which knows you for over 40 years, will understand and give its support.

Affectionately,

SI GERSON.

Department Store Fires Negro Who Sponsored Robeson Concert

SEATTLE, June 1.—On the sole ground that he participated in bringing Paul Robeson to Seattle for a concert, Vincent Davis, Negro trade unionist and president of People's Programs, has been fired from his job with the Bon Marche department stone.

For more than two years Davis, member of the Journeyman's Tailors Union (CIO), had worked in the store's tailor shop. A store official told Davis that the action was being taken because some women had called the store and said they would not trade there any more unless he was fired.

When Davis flatly refused to resign he was discharged because "the matter has been taken up with New York." Headquarters for Allied Stores, Inc., owners of Bon Marche, are in that city. The chain operates 70 stores in 22 different states.

SECOND FIRING

This was the second firing in retaliation to the Robeson concert in the Civic Auditorium, which certain forces had tried to block. John Kinzel, radio announcer and writer for 15 years on KIRO, was fired because he testified in the successful court suit brought to prevent the city from breaking the Auditorium lease.

Action is now being considered by Davis' union, Local 71 of the Journeyman Tailor's Union of which he is the only Negro member. Davis was also one of two Negro employes at the Bon Marche not in janitorial or service capacities. The store has consistently refused to employ Negroes in sales positions.

Davis said that his discharge is much more important than the question of one person losing a job, even though he will undoubtedly be blacklisted for further employment in this area.

WILL FIGHT ISSUE

"I know that in so far as work is concerned they are telling me I'd better leave town," he said. "But this issue is much more important than that. If they can fire me under these circumstances then they have taken away all job protection from all the members of my union. If this is made to stick then our contract provisions on security on the job mean nothing.

I am also not unaware of the fact that I was the only Negro employe in the tailor shop and that it took pressure to put and keep me there. It is admitted that my work was satisfactory and it was made clear to me that the only reason management had for firing me was my connection with the fight to bring Mr. Robeson to Seattle."

Davis also reported an ugly incident which occured several days before he was fired. A man's suit coat was sent to him in the tailor shop to be pressed. When he picked it up he noticed that, contrary to store rules, the pocket contents had not been removed. In the breast pocket was a man's bill fold with a large number of bills secured to the outside by a rubber band. As he put the coat down to notify the desk he noted a deputy sheriff's badge still pinned on the outside.

"I can't help but ask myself what would have happened if I had put the purse aside and went on pressing the coat. If persons had then come in and swore that they found the money on me or hidden somewhere in the shop who would have believed me. I think I narrowly escaped a frame-up which could have landed me in prison."

The Seattle Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council, of which Davis is a member, has scheduled an emergency board meeting to deal with both firings.

Officers said that they will recommend that both KIRO and the Bon Marche be put on the "unfair list." "As far as the store is concerned we will make this a nation-wide fight," they declared.

LATIN AMERICAN REVUE FRI. 8:30

authentic folk songs, dances, poetry of Mexico, Venezuela, Africa, Spain, Peru, Puerto Rico, Chile, Brazil — by prominent artists — and

ELMER RENDINER

"First Hand Report on Latin America"

ADM. $1.20

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Spons: Latin Amer. Research Bur.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

REPORT FROM VIENNA by Mollie Lucas, Ray Wechsler, just returned from International Conference in Defense of Children. Tonight, June 5—7:30 p.m. at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Tix 75c.

Coming

"ROZHINKES MIT MANDLEN" will highlight concert of Coney Island Folk Chorus. Maurice Rauch conducting. Sat. eve., June 7 at Mark Twain High School, 24th St. and Neptune Ave., Coney Island. H. Gendl, narrator, Gladys Spector, soprano. Tickets $1.20 at Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. West. WA 4-8311.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a discussion of V. J. Jerome's "A Lantern for Jeremy" on Sunday, June 8 at 8 p.m. Speakers: V. J. Jerome, Betty Gannett, and Albert Kahn. Chairman: Armando Roman. Refreshments. Contr. $1. (½ price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

"IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS"! Hear Dr. Harry F. Ward, W. L. Patterson, Elizabeth G. Flynn, Shirley Graham, Alexander Trachtenberg, Howard Fast, others—Thursday, June 12 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol. Entertainment — Lucy Brown, pianist and Nandne Brewer, soprano. Adm. $1 (tax incl.). Tickets at progressive bookshops.

AN EVENING OF DRAMATIC HUMOR from Mark Twain to Sholem Aleichem, presented by Famous Actors—starring: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Howard DaSilva, Luther James and Marjorie Nelson. Saturday nite, June 7, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave. Subs. $1.50 at door, $1.25 in advance. Famous movie and television stars.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale—from Friday night through Sunday for only $8 to $10. Only one hour from New York City (35 miles). All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment. For reservations and further information call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey. TEchume 5-2160.

REPORT FROM VIENNA

by MOLLIE LUCAS and RAY WECHSLER

just returned from the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

TONIGHT — JUNE 5th — 7:30 P. M.

PYTHIAN HALL, 135 WEST 70th STREET

Tickets 75 Cents

Dramatic presentation by young people of

"Children's Bill of Rights"

written by Viola Brothers Shore • Directed by Elliot Sullivan

Also participating:

- AGNES C. DOE, *Harlem Council on Education, presiding*
- NORMAN STUDER, *Director of Downtown Community School*
- CHARLES MAWBRAY, *United Packinghouse*
- DR. GENE WELTFISH, *Columbia University*
- ALBERT KAHN, *author*
- HALOIS MOOREHEAD, *American Women for Peace*

Sitdown Strikes Shut Many Paris Plants

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, June 4.—Despite unprecedented police intimidation, hundreds of thousands of workers in the Paris region occupied auto, metal, aircraft and similar war industry plants all day today, in protest against the arrest of Communist leader Jacques Duclos a week ago. The General Confederation of Labor, which called this limited action for the Paris area, expressed itself as satisfied with this working-class reply which was much stronger than the strike of last February. Police had cordonned off all big factories and late tonight trucks with soldiers and armed police were still patrolling the streets. One thousand warrants for the arrest of leading trade union militants had been issued and 150 were seized in their homes at 4 this morning.

Most of these are due to be released tonight. This was aimed to intimidate bus and subway workers as well as workers in other utilities from joining the strike.

The government had also threatened the immediate dismissal of any strikers in Government services. Nevertheless, led by 42,000 Renault workers, walkouts were successful in metal, aircraft, chemical an dthe general mechanical industries, as well as in print shops.

Newspapers appeared several hours late. The main junctions of Marseilles, Lyons, Nimes and Montlucon were likewise occupied. The mine fields were not called out.

While the government and its press crowed about an alleged total setback of the strike, the fact is that it is considered here a major success.

Meanwhile Duclos, together with Andre Stil, editor of L'Humanite, and 162 others are held in jail.

The government is ignoring the collapse of its own charges of a vast plot, and is obviously determined to hold the Communist leaders.

Since conspiracy can hardly be maintained against two leaders, more arrests are expected. The affair of the two pigeons found in Duclos' automobile—one element of the government's case for violating deputies' immunity—fell apart as an official commission of four solemnly declared today they were not carrier pigeons.

The Pinay cabinet's majority on a bill for a sliding scale of wages, passed yesterday in emasculated form, was only 42 votes, including the 30 cabinet ministers themselves.

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Senate Leader Speeds Bill To Break the Steel Strike

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Sen. Burnett Maybank (D-SC) today offered legislation to force the steel workers back into the mills and to outlaw strikes in so-called "defense" industries. He did this in the form of an amendment to his bill to extend the Defense Production Act which is now pending in the Senate and will be acted on before the week is out.

Maybank heatedly rejected a suggestion that his amendment be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is chairman, for a "quick hearing."

"There is no time," Maybank shouted on the Senate floor. "The steel plants are shut down and our boys are fighting in Korea."

The Maybank amendment includes one of the two most repressive sections of the Smith anti-union bill — it provides for an indefinite ban on the right to strike in so-called "defense" industries.

The other most repressive section of the Smith bill—providing for seizure of unions—may be offered as an amendment to the amendment.

The Maybank amendment achieves its permanent ban on the right to strike by a new twist to an old Taft-Hartley gimmick. It orders a cooling-off period of 120 days during which a strike would be unlawful. If no settlement is

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SENATORIAL STRIKEBREAKERS

An Editorial

THE MAYBANK AMENDMENT to the "Defense" Production Act, which is up for action in the Senate this week, is as vicious a piece of strikebreaking legislation as has ever been offered in the U. S. Congress. In essence, it is a move to have the Smith Bill built into the war production law.

It provides for a permanent ban on strikes in plants which the President deems "essential" to "defense." Like the Taft-Hartley Law it provides for a "cool-off" but a longer one—180 days with no wage changes allowed. If there is still no agreement between the union and the company by that time, the President can seize those plants and operate them indefinitely, with the ban on strikes or wage changes continuing while under seizure.

This is, indeed, slave labor. Lest anyone think the law would affect only a small number of workers ajudged to be in "defense," it should be borne in mind that there is hardly an industry today that cannot be placed in the category of "defense."

It is also significant that the gang of union-haters now riding high in Congress refuse to even allow hearings on this Hitler-like measure. They are hoping to rush it to passage within days so it can be applied against the striking steel workers.

The right to strike, already a mockery in many respects, is slated, according to these plans, for total elimination for most of the production workers in the country. The right of the steel workers to stay out until they get a satisfactory agreement is threatened.

There is no time to lose. Washington should hear labor's protests by the thousands within hours. Labor should demand a right to be heard on the Maybank Bill. Every Congressman and Senator should be contacted without delay and told in no uncertain terms how his constituents stand on this piece of fascist-like legislation sponsored by Dixiecrats. The steel workers should be assured full support for their right to strike and in their fight for a satisfactory contrast.

World Congress Of Peace Set for July 1 in Berlin

LONDON, June 4.—The World Council of Peace announced tonight that it had called a 58-nation congress in Berlin for July 1-5. The British Peace Committee received a a message from the president of the council, Frederick Joliot-Curie, French scientist now in Prague, making the announcement.

Delegates from 58 nations have been invited, the message said.

"The recent decision concerning the remilitarization of Germany and the obstacles being put in the way of reaching agreement on the armistice talks in Korea are very disquieting signs of a worsening of international tension," Joliot-Curie's message was quoted.

He said the program for the meeting would include the peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems, an immediate halt of the war in Korea, and the arms race.

TIMES' OWNER ASKS PRESS TO KEEP KOREA WAR 'ALIVE'

PUSAN, Korea, June 4.—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, said today that if some newspaper readers were forgetting the war in Korea it was the fault of editors at home, not reporters in the field.

"I don't see how correspondents here can keep it alive," he said. "It's the responsibility of the managing editors back home."

Business Mogul Takes Top Post In NATO

PARIS, June 4.—David L. Hopkins, executive vice-president of the Baltimore Safe Deposit and Vault Co., was appointed assistant secretary general of the North Atlantic war pact organization (NATO) tonight.

He will coordinate the work of U.S. and West European arms factories and channel raw materials for Wall Street.

In the second world war Hopkins helped in the development of the artillery and the anti-aircraft proximity fuse. He received the order of merit for his work.

Senate Votes for Wage Board, Limits Labor-Dispute Action

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate, with Vice-President Alben W. Barkley casting the deciding vote, agreed today to retain the present tripartite wage stabilization board but to impose curbs on its labor disputes authority.

The board would be barred from considering non-wage issues such as the union shop.

Barkley's vote gave a 42-41 majority to a proposal by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) to retain the present board setup of six public, six industry and six labor members.

Earlier, the Senate rejected 56-26 an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) which would continue the present wage board and all its powers to recommend the settlement of wage disputes such as the steel case.

Ives' proposal was in the form of an amendment to the bill to extend the defense production

(Continued on Page 6)

JUDGE CRITICAL OF LANE'S INCITING SPEECH, BUT DENIES MISTRIAL TO '16'

By HARRY RAYMOND

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock declared yesterday that last Sunday's communion breakfast speech of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane charging Communists had stolen the secret of a so-called "sky platform" raised "a serious question" in the Smith Act trial of the 16 Communists, but he denied a defense motion for a mistrial.

Defense attorneys and defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own counsel, charged Tuesday that Lane's speech, delivered in the Hotel Statler before 500 members of the 165th National Guard Infantry Regiment, deliberately "increased the community prejudice against the defendants" and was a "direct interference" by the prosecution with "due process and a fair trial.

Judge Dimock's ruling, while apparently giving verbal support to defense criticism of Lane, nevertheless covered the prejudicial utterances of the prosecutor with a cloak of legality.

On the stand for the ninth day, government witness John Lautner revealed by his testimony he had been acting as a double-dealer and secret FBI informer during the time he was a trusted member of the Communist Party.

This was brought out when the witness identified a mimeographed autobiographical questionnaire for delegates to the 1948 national Communist Party convention. Lautner's testimony showed he had filched the document from

(Continued on Page 6)

GARMENT WORKERS TO JOIN IN TODAY'S PEACE LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

—See Page 3.

ALP Asks Open Hearing on Pact To Rearm Nazis

The American Labor Party and other organizations yesterday called for public hearings by the Senate on ratification of the pact for rearming the Nazis in West Germany and incorporating them in a West European army for war against the Soviet Union.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in a letter to Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked for public hearings on the two "contracts" with West Germany, submitted by President Truman to the Senate for ratification.

The council also asked Connally for time to be heard in the proposed hearings.

Hearings were also urged by the American Labor Party, in a wire to Connally by Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary. Schutzer's wire declared that "President Truman's call for hasty, token hearings denies to the American people a full opportunity to be heard on these treaties which constitute diplomatic blueprints for atomic war, big business profiteering, and a further reduction of living standards in every American home."

The ALP spokesman further announced that no reply has as yet been received to a request to testify at public hearings on the treaties, although such request was formally made on May 29.

BALTIMORE, June 4. — Open Senate hearings on the contract with West Germany have demanded by the Maryland Peace Council in telegrams to Senator Butler of Maryland and Senator Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Describing the Bonn Treaty as providing "a divided and rearmed Germany threatening world peace," the Council urged "the widest public consideration before the vote."

The Council statement also called for resumption of four-power talks as the one way to a unified and democratic Germany.

Newark Plane Probe Resumed by Jury

NEWARK, June 4.—A federal grand jury resumed its investigation of the three Elizabeth plane crashes.

A spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office said the inquiry into the tragedies that claimed 119 lives might be completed at the current session.

PP Support for Steel Strikers Mobilized

C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, yesterday called on all state organizations and members of the Progressive Party to give unstinting support to the steel workers now out on strike for their long delayed wage increases. Warning that every effort will be made by reactionary Congressmen in both Democratic and Republican parties to impose worse restraints upon labor following the Supreme Court decision, Baldwin urged the members of the Progressive Party immediately to write to their Congressmen and Senators to oppose the Smith bill and to stop the punitive application of the Taft-Hartley law.

Canada Textile Strikers Form New Union as Reply to AFL Move

MONTREAL, June 4 (ALN).—Over 1,000 striking Dominion Textile workers here unanimously voted to set up an independent union after their leaders were removed from office by the United Textile Workers (AFL). The strikers voted "full confidence" in R. Kent Rowley, Madeleine Parent and 10 other Canadian officers of the UTW. The 12 unionists, comprising the full Canadian staff of the AFL union, were ousted May 26 by UTW secretary-treasurer Lloyd Klenert.

The U. S. official, who came here from Washington headquarters of the union, attacked the Canadian division of the union as Communist-led. He accused the ousted officials of displaying "irresponsible and disastrous" leadership in the walkouts at Dominion Textile plants here and Montreal Cotton in Valleyfield, Que. About 6,000 workers are involved in the 11-week-old strikes.

Rowley was replaced as Canadian division director by Sam Baron, who joined the AFL union along with George Baldanzi after they were defeated in an inter-union struggle in the Textile Workers Union (CIO).

The Dominion strikers, packing St. Thomas Aquinas Hall, took a pledge to continue their walkout "until victory." Rowley reported that Roger Provost, newly appointed to a UTW post by Klenert, had made a deal with Dominion Textile to sign an agreement that included all the "speedup clauses that were rejected by the members."

Rowley told the cheering workers: "In this union we have a democratic tradition that the officers are elected by and responsible to the membership."

Rowley said the Dominion and Valleyfield strikes remained solid.

Madeleine Parent, ousted as district secretary-treasurer, called on the meeting "to get rid of those American traitors who come here to take our money, make decisions and impose upon us leaders who are ready to sell out the workers."

Workers at the Valleyfield headquarters of the union resisted efforts of the new Baron administration to take over. About 50 men, accompanied by police, entered the headquarters May 26 and sought to remove union organizer Conrad Leblanc. Furniture and windows were smashed. Leblanc and a woman striker were arrested. Later in the day a group of strikers led by Rowley returned to the office and regained possession of the headquarters.

11,000 JAM WASHINGTON PARK IN CHICAGO TO HEAR ROBESON SING, TALK FOR PEACE

CHICAGO, June 4.—Chicageans by the thousands, Negro and white, jammed Washington Park last Sunday for a deeply-moving tribute to Paul Robeson and a fervent response to his leadership in the struggle for peace, democracy and the liberation of oppressed peoples.

The police estimated the crowd at 11,000. From the platform where he sang and spoke, Robeson could see masses of people in every direction. He pledged to them that he would continue to fight their fight "as long as I have breath."

The great Robeson was in high spirits and his throbbing baritone voice was richer than ever, ringing out in the songs the people have come to identify with him alone.

"I stand for peace and friendship among peoples," he declared, "for the unity between my people and the great masses of working people which can bring world peace and real freedom."

ROBESON DAY

It was Robeson Day in Chicago. All morning, people throughout the city prepared for this giant turnout. They passed out leaflets at churches, made chain phone calls and visits to straighten out the confusion about the time and place of the concert which had resulted from the cancellation of halls as part of the frantic efforts of this city's white supremacists to still Robeson's voice.

By noon, cars were gathering in several communities for the stream of motorcades which converged on the park. The program opened before the tightly packed crowd with local artists, at Robeson's request.

Negro and white trade union and civic leaders spoke briefly in tribute to this matchless leader. And by the time he came to the microphone the platform was banked with flowers.

"It is not the Robesons and the DuBois' they are afraid of when they try to silence my voice," he told the audience. "It is the strength of the people they fear."

"Three quarters of the world today—the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America—stand behind the fight of the Negro people in this country, for they too seek equality and freedom."

He punctuated his hour of stirring songs with appeals to the people to "get together in the struggle for a better world which we are going to win in my lifetime and in yours."

The giant congregation of people was a protest against the fact that Chicago churches, armories and school auditoriums had been closed to Robeson.

"My right to speak has been earned not only by myself but by my people and my forebears," he said. "The great wealth of this country was built literally upon the backs of my people!"

Robeson declared, "If Negro fraternal, civic, religious and social organizations joined together they could force the powers in Washington to grant full civil rights status now to the Negro people."

The crowd roared a sonorous "Ayel" to the demand that Robeson's passport be restored. They contributed to the United Freedom Fund which benefits from the proceeds of Robeson's national tour. And finally, they flocked to the Arcade Ballroom for a birthday dance in honor of this world-recognized leader.

He spoke of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and of William L. Patterson. And he reminded the crowd of Benjamin Davis, Jr., the Communist leader "who is imprisoned not far away from here in Terre Haute, Indiana."

"I fight to get Ben and his colleagues out of jail," he said, "so that they can once again return to give leadership to the people's struggles."

PEACE NOTEBOOK

Send in your news, big or small, of the fight for peace in your locality, to "Peace Notebook," Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 2, N. Y.)

FROM THE ANGUISHED HEART of a bereaved American mother comes this searing indictment of the pointless dragging out of the Korean war, and the clear, angry understanding of who is dragging it out and why. From the "Chicago Tribune" of May 16:

"Crown Point, Ind., May 15.—I am another heartbroken mother. Our son just came home from Korea. He is in California now. We are getting him home in a casket. He is an only son, who wanted to come home and lead a good, clean life, but the war has changed all of that. . . . He had written two letters March 17 that he was going back to the front lines on Heartbreak Ridge. He said the boys weren't safe any place on that hill, that too many were getting hit. That very day he was killed in action.

"The letters from the higher-ups say, 'You can be proud of your son. He gave his life for his country.' But we feel he just wasted a year of his life over there; then it was taken for no good at all. When they admit they go to peace talks for 11 seconds, that shows they want this to linger on for a while so the big shots can make more money. . . . Mrs. Harold Henderson."

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RIGHT BELOW this letter in the Tribune is another which challenges President Truman's "humanitarian" stand of POWs. While it seems to accept the Pentagon cock and bull story that some Koreans being repatriated would be going to "slaughter and slavery," it does ask the question rising louder and louder to challenge the phony roadblock to Korean peace—how about our own boys being held prisoners, and those who will be killed in further fighting, don't they count with Truman?

The letter from "Disgusted Soldier's Mother" of Cicero:

"Mothers who have sons in Korea disagree with President Truman's statement that he will not turn over the Chinese and Korean prisoners for slaughter or slavery. Mr. Truman is willing to cripple and slaughter thousands of our American boys in order to save some Chinese and Korean prisoners. . . ."

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ON THE LEAFLET FRONT back here in our big hot city, there has been a pickup of activity by various peace groups reacting to the crucial POW situation.

New York Veterans for Peace, a group of male and female vets which carries on a lot of valiant, effective and unpublicized peace activity, mainly centering on the big housing project where mostly vets live, held a big, very successful distribution in the key shopping centers of an imaginative leaflet. Boldly emerging from the leaflet is the actual text of the Geneva Convention relating to the prompt repatriation of all prisoners with no such nonsense as forced screenings. This is first rate peace ammunition. For this is exactly what most people are unaware of, since the big papers, radio and TV shies away from the embarrassing fact—with a few exceptions like when Mrs. F.D.R., who is certainly pro-administration, pointed out in her syndicated column that the repatriation hoax was a violation of the convention—and that if the shoe was on the other foot we wouldn't consider such a deal to forego our own prisoners for a minute.

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ALONG THE SAME LINES is an excellent leaflet put out by the Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace and sent to community peace groups either as a sample or to be ordered as it is.

"Ask Any GI," begins this simple, hard hitting leaflet which practically amounts to an informative fact sheet, ". . . what he is taught in the U. S. Armed Forces on his rights as a prisoner of war."

It goes on to cite the rights of POWs as per the Geneva Convention, signed by our country in 1929 . . . he is bound to give only his name and rank, NOT HIS POLITICS OR ANYTHING ELSE LIKE THAT, must be "at all times humanely treated and protected against acts of violence," and repatriation "shall be effected with the least possible delay at the conclusion of peace."

The leaflet also quotes Mrs. Roosevelt on the POW issue, the resolution by 400 ex-American POWs at their recent New Mexico convention calling for the immediate exchange of all prisoners, and Gen. Colson's admission on Koje before he was hushed. The Manhattan Committee, is a new approach to save time for local groups on hot issues, is making this available to neighborhood peace groups via the Mimeo Co-Op, 39 Union Square, AL 5-5789. Or a stencil can be obtained to run off on peace groups' own mimeos.

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"WHILE I WAS in the bleachers at the Yankee Stadium Monday afternoon to see the Cleveland-Yankee game," writes a Bronx high school student, "I took off my jacket because of the nice hot sun and out tumbled a couple of blank petition forms from my inside pocket for a Big Five peace pact.

"I had forgotten I had them and felt a little ashamed. I decided to see what I could do between innings. While the teams were changing sides the very first time all 12 spaces were quickly filled up with no trouble and I was kicking myself for not having thought of it and bringing more!

"I got the signatures right in a circle of fans around me, below and above me, male and female, Negro and white. Nobody seemed to need convincing after one look and one said: 'If there isn't some peace soon there'll be some sad sack ball clubs with the young stars being drafted.'

"I thought I'd pass this little experience along. It convinced me more than anything how easy it is to register the people's sentiment for peace so that it counts."

Bronx Rally to Honor 4 Women Of '16 on Trial

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Marion Bachrach and Betty Gannett, the four Communist women defendants in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square Federal Court, will be honored at a testimonial concert-rally on June 20, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference of New York. The meeting will be held at the New Terrace Garden, 2145 Eaton Rd., at 181 St., Bronx.

Vito Marcantonio will be the guest speaker. The affair will be held under the auspices of the Bronx Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, of which Sam Nesin is chairman and Bella Altshuler is secretary.

The program will include Nadyne Brower, Negro opera singer; Lucy Brown, concert pianist; Edith Segal and her Dance Group, and the Famous Mandolin Orchestra.

GARMENT WORKERS TO JOIN IN TODAY'S PEACE LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

Garment workers will participate in large numbers in today's (Thursday's) peace leaflet distribution at 5:30 p.m. at Times Square and Herald Square, it was pledged yesterday by the Garment Labor Peace Committee.

Judith Boulon, the committee's chairman, declared:

"We welcome the action of the Labor Conference for Peace in organizing the mass distribution of leaflets on the two most important issues facing the people today.

"The war in Korea must be ended. The question of the prisoners of war must not become the rock upon which the people's hope and desires for peace are wrecked.

"We will not permit our future and that of our children to be destroyed by a huge Nazi threat embodied in the agreement just signed by our government with the Bonn government in Germany.

"The garment workers will participate in large numbers in the leaflet distribution."

COMING TOMORROW

The eighth article in the Housing Crisis series by Michael Singer will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker. Articles on housing conditions among Puerto Ricans here and the struggle of veterans to block the Quonset huts and temporary barracks evictions will appear next week.

Report Koje Guards Cut Food Of POWs to Force Submission

Reports that Gen. Haydon L. Boatner's guards on Koje Island were reducing rations to Korean and Chinese prisoners of war to starve them into submission have been circulating persistently for two days, according to press association dispatches from that POW center. Reporters who sought to write the story were told the reports would be denied officially.

On Wednesday, the newsmen saw sand spill from green burlap bags dumped into compounds 85 and 96 before evening meal time.

The bags were of a type used for barley rations. The two compounds have a combined prisoner population of about 9,000 North Koreans.

Gen. Boatner yesterday supervised troops moving on the Koje POWs with tear gas, flamethrowers and bayonetted rifles. The operation was backed up with Patton tanks.

Boatner, who took command of the island and its 80,000 prisoners less than three weeks ago, personally directed the operation and shouted orders to the troops from atop machinegun studded guard towers.

Tear gas was used in one of the compounds to pave the way for the troops to storm in.

Boatner personally marked compounds 85 and 96 for "action." He directed the action against those two compounds and then later ordered his men into Compound No. 60.

The operation started as Boatner, standing atop a guard tower, ordered two companies of gas-masked infantrymen with fixed bayonets and two Patton tanks to "move out" against Compound 85.

Tanks crushed their 46 tons of weight against steel flagpoles and crumpled them into dust. Squads fanned out and ripped down the signs tacked to the fence and destroyed a painted picture of North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il.

In Compound 96, the infantrymen seized 75 prisoners.

Flamethrowers reduced tents and furniture to ashes.

ARMY CHIEF ADMITS U.S. HAS NO CASE IN KOJE MASSACRE

The U. S. Government wouldn't have a leg to stand on if the Koje Island prisoner-of-war case came before an international tribune, U. S. Army Secretary Frank Pace has admitted before a secret Senate hearing.

The sensational disclosure of the Army boss' admission appeared yesterday in the New York Post, in Robert S. Allen's syndicated column.

Allen reported that the Senate Armed Services Committee, before which Pace testified, "has suppressed the most significant information regarding the Koje Island riots."

What was suppressed, Allen said, was the testimony of Pace and Army Chief of Staff Collins that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

"This undisclosed incident was also the reason," Allen wrote, "why (Gen.) Colson signed the . . . statement in which he admitted that POWs had been killed." Colson was demoted, then, for attesting to the same crimes which his superior, Pace, acknowledged later in secret. To cover up this admitted slaughter, Allen alleged that the prisoners "hoped" they would be shot at and killed.

But Pace himself admitted that no international tribunal would absolve the U.S. government for the real responsibility in the mistreatment of the Korean and Chinese POWs.

Allen reprinted yesterday the following exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne B. Morse (R-Ore), member of the Senate group:

"Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards were shot to death by hot-heads among these guards?

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

Allen's revelations not only showed that the American people have been deliberately lied to by their officials as to the existence of the mistreatment alleged by Korean and Chinese POWs, they also showed the extent of the Pentagon hypocrisy in declaring that the Koreans are "afraid" to submit the POW issue to an international tribunal.

For, as Allen demonstrated, it was the Pentagon itself, in the person of Army Secretary Pace, which confessed (even though in secret) that the Truman government could not come with clean hands before any international court or commission probing the Koje Island disturbances.

ALP Pledges Full Support to Steel Workers

The state executive committee of the American Labor Party announced "full support to the steel workers in the fight to win justified wage increases," and launched a state-wide drive "to help defeat the new wave of anti-labor legislation, particularly the bill recently introduced by Rep. Howard Smith."

"The issues," said the ALP, "is decent wages, decent working conditions, and the full right of free American labor to bargain collectively.

"It is significant that these attacks on labor are wrapped up under the phony label of so-called 'national emergency.' Thus, we witness the shocking spectacle of the House Armed Services Committee being used to push through the vicious Smith bill."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, announced that "delegations and telegrams to the members of Congress from New York are being organized in every community to urge a vote against the Smith and related anti-labor bills."

MACY CIO LOCAL URGES FIGHT AGAINST SMITH BILL

The new Smith bill promises to be as "disastrous to collective bargaining as the Smith Act is to labor's civil and economic rights," declared Local 1-S, Department Store Workers of America, in a statement to its 8,000 members.

The CIO union of Macy workers noted the statement of CIO executive vice-president Allan S. Haywood that "the very existence of our unions is at state," and called on members to write to their own congressmen in opposition to the bill (HR 7647).

The union analyzed the "Smith receivership" bill and carried an editorial on the front page of June issue of its organ Local 1-S News.

LaBENSKEY'S LAWYER FAILS TO SHAKE TESTIMONY OF EYE-WITNESS TO SLAYING

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., June 4.—The attorney of the ex-cop Stanley LaBenskey killer of two Negroes, today failed to shake the testimony of William Blacknall, eye witness to the killing, at the first degree murder trial in Westchester County Court.

Prosecutor John Marback rested his case today, and LaBenskey's attorney, Paul L. Bleakley, received permission from Judge James W. Liddle to postpone his opening until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Bleakley dwelt at length on the fact that Blacknall and the deceased Wyatt and James Blacknall, his brother and nephew respectively had been drinking before they were shot and killed by LaBenskey.

Blacknall stuck to his previous story of how the three were standing on the street outside Yale's Tavern when the killer came along, accosted them and opened fire with a nine-milimeter Spanish-made pistol.

Blacknall cannot read, and has a severe speech impediment, but Bleakley was unable to break his testimony. He steadfastly struck to his story of how they left Yale's, met a friend, James Hobbs, walked a few paces and chatted just before the killer approached.

Bleakley repeatedly tried to draw the inference of an attack by the men from Blacknall's testimony by asking, "When you first saw the defendant, did James come out of the door?"

Bleakley has also dwelt on a knife that police took from William Blacknall, but it developed today that he had won the knife in an amusement device in the "Adventurer's Inn" where all three worked.

Both this and a whiskey bottle found at the scene of the killing were voluntarily produced by Marbach. The prosecutor likewise revealed that Blacknall was arrested but not convicted of "stealing chickens" in North Carolina. The killer's lawyers tried to make much of this during the cross-examination.

Bleakley, reading from Blacknall's testimony before the Grand Jury, tried to make it appear that Blacknall had admitted the three bought and drank another bottle of whiskey while they stood outside Yale's Tavern, but it developed that he had, according to Marbach "put emphasis" on an answer in the transcript which, when read another way, revealed a different meaning. These questions and answers were cut from the Grand Jury transcript and pasted up for the jury.

After the prosecution rested, Bleakley moved for dismissal of the two first-degree murder indictments because of "insufficient evidence," but this was denied by Judge Liddle.

Only a score of people were in the court room today, including relatives of the deceased and the Blacknalls. Among those were the Rev. Thomas Slater, president of the White Plains chapter of the NAACP and pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church.

Midwest Steel Strikers Ready for Battle

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, June 4.—The air is a little fresher in the cluster of steel towns hereabouts since the workers put stoppers in the coke ovens and blast furnaces.

This strike has also cleared up a lot of smog in the minds of the steel workers. Many of them had found it pleasant to imagine that somebody in Washington was going to provide them with a wage increase. They know now that victory will have to come the hard way, through their own courage and muscle and unity and maybe deprivation.

I listened to a group of men in the basement strike kitchen in the Philip Murray Building in Gary. "The Supreme Court threw the government out of the situation," one fellow declared, "and I say good riddance. Now we can deal with the company ourselves."

Over at Inland, a Negro picket captain named Eugene Blue said it a little differently. "We would have been better off if we had gone to the mat with the companies five months ago instead of all this fooling around. We would have had this settled by now."

The same theme, with variations, could be heard on the picket lines around the Lake Michigan tip, from South Works in South Chicago to the twin Inland and Youngstown mills facing each other across the Indiana Harbor ship canal, and out to Gary, where 21,000 men have America's biggest mill tied up in a knot.

NAME-CALLING

From the minute the strike began, these workers realized that a name-calling barrage was one of the things that was going to be thrown at them.

A picket they called "Corbo" expressed it bitterly at the Republic mill in South Chicago. "We're going to be called Bolsheviks," he said, "and they're going to accuse us of sabotaging the war in Korea."

He called the shot accurately. An hour later, the newspapers were out with a front page statement by Clarence B. Randall, Inland Steel chief and spokesman for the Steel Trust. "It is now clear," accused Randall, "who it is that threatens the armed forces."

Who is threatening what? Is it a crime for a steel worker to ask for the kind of money that won't even pay his income tax? Is it "sabotage" to make wage demands on the steel barons who cleared $800 million in net profits last year? Is a dirty dollar a day too much to ask for the steel workers' family?

ASHCAN OF PAST

These are the questions the strikers were asking. The strike has again thrown these questions into proper focus. The long months of delay, of "Dear Phil" letters from Truman, of WSB figure-juggling, of "seizure," of court

(Continued on Page 8)

CHILDREN, CULTURE, AND WAR —See Page 7

POINT OF ORDER

Disaster

By ALAN MAX

Eisenhower said yesterday that the Chinese Revolution was "one of the greatest international disasters of our times." There are different opinions on this subject. George III thought the greatest international disaster was our own revolution.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR is rapping Chief Justice Vinson's knuckles for his dissenting opinion upholding the steel seizure. This is the "fascistic doctrine of 'all power to the state'," a doctrine which "reverses the Constitution," the Heastlings says. Remember when the Mirror spread editorial goo over Vinson for his majority opinion approving the Smith Act? That genuine, kind of pro-fascism was all right with the Heastlings.

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THE TIMES front-pages: "Truman Intervenes in Feud of Rhee and Korea Assembly." Why, how positively subversive of the Times. Every 100 per cent American knows that the U.S. government never "intervenes." Next thing you know some recklessly radical Times editor may be blurting out that Truman intervened in a Korean civil war, too. . . . Anne O'Hare McCormick explains in her column how, "All the NATO governments are subject and responsive to public opinion" and how the NATO war program is at the same time "irreversible." Three cheers for the "Free World," where every man has a right to be shot if he demonstrates to his "responsible" government that he's for peace.

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THE NEWS is horrified by the admission by Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin of a fact known to most Americans past the "I want to be President when I grow up" stage, Tobin said that most Americans not only work for a boss "but they have every reason to believe that they will continue to work for others as long as they live." This is "defeatism, pessimism, despair which could wreck this country if a majority of Americans should buy it," complains the News. Why everybody knows that capitalism permits anyone to grow up to run a billion-dollar corporation. Look at Henry Ford II, John D. Rockefeller II, duPonts to the eighth generation and all the others who got to own America.

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THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel says that West Germany will eventually sign a treaty with the Soviet Union "is certain because that is the only direction in which Germany's interests lie." He suggests that Acheson or his "probable succesor" read Germany history. "If they do, they will find that the principles proposed by the Soviet Union for a peace treaty with neutralized Germany are in the long run more in the real interests of the U.S. than the contractual agreement with Adenauer."

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Mark Sullivan thinks that a series of debates between Taft and Eisenhower would equal the stature of the "Lincoln-Douglass" exchanges before the Civil War. And we have the subject all ready. Resolved: That America save the peace by electing a Republican committed to war on any people who overthrow colonial imperialism or domestic tyranny. Both debaters can take the affirmative side, too. —R. F.

Daily Worker

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Cuba Struggles for Freedom From Wall Street and Batista

By RALPH CRANE

THE FIRST PROPOSAL submitted by self-appointed President Batista to his Advisory Council calls for the appointment of a Committee to Investigate Communism (similar to the U. S. House Un-American Committee). Coming at a time when the Cuban Government was celebrating the 50th anniversary of Cuban "independence" with a military parade, this attack upon the Popular Socialist Party (Communist) and the anti-imperialist Cuban people exposes the mockery of such celebrations.

The genuine celebrations marking freedom from Spanish rule were held by the Cuban people themselves in the capital city of Havana and throughout the island. In Havana, banners flashed with anti-imperialist slogans. "Down with Yankee imperialism" was painted on the rear stone base of the huge U. S. Embassy building. Leaflets were thrown down from roofs on the main streets and from balconies in the most crowded movie houses, bearing the slogans: "Down with Yankee imperialism," "Long Live the 1940 Constitution" and "For Immediate and Free Elections." Workers marched down the famous Prado Boulevard with streamers until the march was violently broken up by the police.

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THE RECENT March 10 military coup by Gen. Fulgencio Batista, on orders of the U. S. Havana Embassy, aimed (1) to pave the way for sending Cuban soldiers to Korea by crushing Cuba's mighty peace movement; to institute further attacks on the living standards of the Cuban workers (sugar, tobacco, etc.), in order to extract greater profits for U. S. companies and banks; and (3) to curb the movement for real economic and political independence of Cuba and to outlaw the Popular Socialist Party (Communist), the leader of that movement.

Cuba, under the Batista dictatorship, is ruled by a Council of Ministers named by him and an Advisory Council of 80 members. The democratic Constitution of 1940 is replaced by "Constitutional Statutes." Mayors and City Councilmen must take a "loyalty" oath.

Jose Ruiz, member of the Popular Socialist Party, whose honest, constructive administration as Mayor of Yaguajuay was the best in Cuba, was removed. Civil liberties are dead. The Popular Socialist Party is persecuted, its branch headquarters assaulted; scores of its members arrested, beaten and confined in the Cabana military fortress as in the days of the bloody butcher Machado.

Batista carried out his pre-coup promise to the U. S. Havana Embassy to utilize Eusebio Mujal, chief labor gangster under former Presidents Grau San Martin and Prio Soccaras; Mujal was named to the Advisory Council. Trade unions are prevented, as they were since 1947, from choosing their own officials.

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BUT THESE ATTACKS will not stop the fighting Cuban people. The peace movement is growing. In a country of 5,000,000 people, 800,000 signed the Stockholm petition for a ban on atomic weapons; over a million signed the petition for a five-power peace pact.

Workers' resentment is mounting against the looting of their union treasuries and retirement funds by Mujal and other misleaders; against government decrees which reduce wages and increase the number of unemployed.

The plight of the Cuban people is not due to corruption in government, it is not due to failure of the immense majority of Cubans and especially her "best citizens" to interest themselves in politics, nor to the tropical climate. These are the reasons given by Herbert L. Matthews in an article in the New York Times on Sunday, May 18, to explain why the Cuban people have not achieved a higher standard of living. The article is a brazen attempt to conceal the real culprit, U. S. finance capital, which extracts enormous profits on its investments and dumps U. S. goods on the Cuban market to crush Cuban native industry.

The very title of the article, "Republic With No Citizens," is a monstrous slander against the heroic Cuban people. It was precisely bocause Cuba's citizens threatened in the now cancelled June 1 elections to defeat Hevia Prio Soccaras' chosen successor, that U. S. imperialism ordered the Batista coup.

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THE SEMI-COLONIAL status of the Cuban people (victims of U. S. imperialist economic and political control) belies the premises of the official 50th anniversary "independence" celebrations that the U. S. gave Cuba its independence and that Cuba is really free.

The Cuban people, after a century of struggle against the Spanish Crown—revolts in 1810 and 1812, the Ten Years' War (1868-1878) and the War of Liberation (1895-1898)—had actually defeated Spain (exhausted financially and in manpower). Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish Fleet, admitted before U. S. intervention that "the Cuban insurrection has ended the war; the Cuban island is no longer ours."

U. S. capitalism, embarking on its imperialist phase at the turn of the century, sought colonies, spheres of influence, one-sided commercial treaties and naval bases. The Spanish colonies (Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines) were ripe for plucking. U. S. Consul General Williams, reporting to Washington from Havana in 1886, wrote that by virtue of U. S. investments (mainly in sugar), Cuba has already become a U. S. colony. U. S. imperialism, by intervention in Cuba, sought and got political control to correspond to and strengthen its economic control.

The Cuban Constituent Assembly, after approving a Constitution, was forced under threat of continued military occupation to include the Platt Amendment, authorizing intervention whenever the U. S. thought it necessary.

In a letter to Mr. Atkins in May, 1901, Sen. Platt stated: "The Platt Amendment is a substitute for annexation."

When the Platt Amendment was withdrawn in 1934, Cuba was safely under U. S. economic and political control. The naval base at Guantanamo is today still in U. S. hands. The revised 1934 Commercial Agreement tied Cuban sugar, the life-blood of the nation, to the U.S. market and hindered or prevented the development of Cuban native industry and of a diversified agriculture.

In the early dawn of U. S. imperialism, Jose Marti and Antonio Maceo led the fight for Cuban independence. Today, the Popular Socialist Party led by Juan Marinello and Blas Roca continues that fight. It fights for a National Democratic Front, for nationalization of Cuban industry, for land to the farmers, for the real independence of Cuba, for Socialism.

Despite "Yanqui" imperialism, despite Batista's dictatorship, "Free Cuba" will yet be free.

The 2 Revolutions the Prosecutor Won't Mention at the Trial of the '16'

By RICHARD O. BOYER

The government's case in the thought-control trial at Foley Square so largely concerns the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917 that Pettis Perry, Negro leader who is acting as his own attorney, told the court the other day that he sometimes wondered if he were being tried for advocating the forcible overthrow of Czarist Russia.

There was a flury of interest among courtroom spectators as Perry stood up to address the court. The spectacle of a Negro, who has spent his life demanding that the government use its power to prevent the systematic use of force and violence against his people, being himself tried for advocating force and violence against the government, has from the first excited unusual interest. There is an old legal dictum that a party to a lawsuit must come into court with clean hands, and Perry's very presence seemed to prove that the government had not, and could not, comply with this requirement.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Perry wondered, he said, why the Revolutions of 1776 and 1861 were never mentioned in the government's testimony, since American history was also taught at the Communist Party schools whose curriculum was allegedly being described by government witnesses.

Amid so much government testimony concerning revolt and conspiracy, he said, why did the government not introduce the teachings at Party schools concerning the second American Revolution, the Civil War, which was the revolution that overthrew chattel slavery? Moreover, he continued, Communist teaching and theory was being falsified, presented as if it concerned revolution alone.

"First of all," he told the court, "Be it said that the way we Communists understand theory as a guide to action is by no means limited to any question of revolution. Every single thing we do in our daily lives on behalf of the American people is done on the basis of our Marxist understanding which we consider as a guide to action.

"Now if the government wanted to bring up the books we have used with respect to revolution, why didn't the government use the books and teaching with respect to revolutions in this country, revolutions that have already taken place—the first American revolution and the later revolt to overthrow chattel slavery."

"SUBVERSIVE" DOCUMENT

As the Negro leader proceeded, "I remembered studying the Declaration of Independence in a Communist class and wondered if it were now subversive. Some of its words seemed a good deal more 'subversive' than anything the prosecutor was reading to the jury as evidence of alleged crime, and I recalled the words . . . 'whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends,' (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) 'it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.'

"I remembered other lessons in revolt and conspiracy I had learned in a Communist class, those dealing with the 250 slave revolts that the Negro people had organized in their fight for liberty from chattel slavery before the Civil War. Two witnesses had testified at some length as to what was taught in Communist schools but neither witness had mentioned either the Declaration of Independence or the Negro slave revolt."

"I am sure," Perry was continuing in his remarks to the court, "that the government is conversant with our teachings concerning the two American revolutions but these teachings are not produced here.

"I tell your honor frankly that listening for the last couple of days to all the excerpts concerning the Russian Revolution that the government has introduced here makes one wonder whether or not we are being tried for conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of Czarist Russia and not for any advocacy of the overthrow of of the United States."

CALL PARLEY TO ELECT A NEGRO STATE SENATOR

More than 150 community figures in Harlem and the 21st State Senate District will join in the conference sponsored by the Initiating Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator to be held June 10 at the United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave., it was announced by Jacques Isler, committee spokesman.

Expressions of support come from civic leaders of all political parties and include representatives of religious, community, trade union organizations as well as the medical and allied professions.

Among the signers of the Conference call are:

Victor E. Williams, leader, Old Ironsides Democratic Club; J. Foster Gillead, Republican County committeeman; Dr. George E. J. Banks; Dr. Eustace H. Bryning; Bryan Hannon, Transport Workers Union; Col. Leopold Philipp; William H. Brown, hotel manager; Rev. J. W. Saunders; Leslie Turner, real estate; Rev. Mother Lena Stokes; John Frederick Hill, real estate and insurance, and Oscar E. Johnson, real estate.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Ike, the Nazis' Friend — By Arthur Dingoff

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WHAT EISENHOWER WANTS

GENERAL EISENHOWER has returned. In his opening statements, at the Pentagon and at Abilene, Kans., he tried to cover up his real aims with lofty palaver about "spirituality," "unity," "faith," "courage" and a lot more that reminds one of another general, DeGaulle.

He is against both inflation and deflation. He is against bureaucracy. He is against corruption. He is against waste and extravagance (meaning social welfare expenditures—he once remarked that prison is the only place where one should expect to find security). He is against high taxes—this general who rushed to Capitol Hill everytime pressure was needed for a 70 billion arms budget.

But Eisenhower, in his Pentagon press conference, made some important admissions. He said that the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone with war—although it is exactly with the lie of a "Soviet war threat" that Eisenhower and Truman pushed through the staggering arms appropriations year after year.

The fact is, after hearing this lie for seven years, the American people no longer believe it.

But Eisenhower wants the arms buildup to go on bigger and bigger. He wants UMT which a peace-loving people defeated in Congress. And he wants to be elected President with the votes of people who want peace and feel that an arms race inevitably leads to war.

Eisenhower assures the people that the Soviet Union does not threaten war—which is true. He assures them that the policy of Wall Street will not lead to war—which is untrue, unless the people can block that policy. What then is the justification for the arms build up and the stationing of U.S. troops throughout the world?

To explain this, Eisenhower makes another important admission—although he makes it sound harmless and covers it with a tissue of lies. It is, he says, to prevent "subversion" in capitalist and colonial countries—in other words, to prevent the peace and democratic forces from challenging the forces of reaction in countries like Germany and France and to prevent the peoples of countries like Indo-China, which he specifically mentions, from gaining their national independence.

Walter Lippmann, an Eisenhower supporter in the New York Herald Tribune on Tuesday, spelled it out specifically. The ground troops, in Western Europe "to which Gen. Eisenhower has devoted so much energy," have as their purpose to "to reinforce the authority of the existing governments. . . ." They should be judged, he continues, "not in relation to a theoretical general battle with the Red Army but in relation to the internal stability of the West European states."

What Eisenhower carefully fails to say, of course, is that the crushing of the people's forces in Western Europe and other parts of the world is necessary if Wall Street economic domination over these nations is to be assured. Furthermore, it is the peace movement of these countries that have been largely instrumental in blocking Washington's plan to start another world war. The establishment of fascism in these countries—under the guise of fighting "subversion"—is part of the plan to make it possible for unleashing such a war.

Eisenhower is an instrument of reaction at home and war abroad. His pious manner only makes him the more dangerous. Like Taft and the Democratic leaders who support Truman's foreign policy, he is a menace to the well-being and peace hopes of the American people.

HARRIMAN INSULTS FDR

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, the Wall Street banker who is seeking the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination, knew the Memorial Day incident at Hyde Park was a calculated insult to the representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

It was more than that. It was a cynical disregard for the peace desires of the American people and an insult to the memory of President Roosevelt.

Speaking at Roosevelt's grave, Harriman went out of his way to hurl vile epithets at the government of the Soviet Union. In protest against this barbarous conduct, the representatives of the Socialist countries, who had come to pay their respects to the memory of Roosevelt, refused to listen to Harriman.

If there is any one thing for which Roosevelt will be honored in history, it is his belief that the capitalist and socialist countries could cooperate and live in peace. He saw the cooperation of the U. S. and USSR as the cornerstone for a lasting peace. That was the meaning of the Yalta and other agreements with the Soviet Union which Roosevelt negotiated.

But the men who defile Roosevelt's memory now seek to tear up those agreements. They plot war against the socialist countries.

Harriman is one of those war-plotters.

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Guest Columnist Explains

AS MOST of our readers know, Pettis Perry and I, who are acting as attorneys for ourselves in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, have been barred from speaking or writing directly on the trial. We, of course, opposed this ruling as being beyond the power of the court and will seek to win a different ruling. I will, of course, continue to write my column meanwhile, and my fellow-defendants have volunteered to write one guest column a week in this space on the trial.

Today's column, by Simon W. Gerson, former city editor of the Daily Worker, is the first in the guest column series. Si discusses the background of the Judge's rule on Pettis and myself and has a few suggestions to make.

• • •

Dear Elizabeth:

Because the background facts of your extraordinary situation and that of Pete Perry have not been pulled together in one place, I think it may be useful to your readers and followers if I do so in this space.

On May 28 Judge Dimock directed as follows (Record P. 3772):

"Since I think litigants by acting as their own attorneys subject themselves to the requirements of canon 20 (of the Code of Ethics of the legal profession, barring lawyers from communicating with the press during a trial—SWG), I have the power to direct them to abide by it. I, therefore, do direct all those acting as attorneys in this case, whether for others or for themselves, to abide by canon 20.

"The result is that so long as Mr. Perry or Miss Flynn act as their own attorneys they may not, in my opinion, communicate with the press on the subject of this case without being guilty of contempt of court.

"The other defendants may, however, so long as they do not transcend the liberal bounds of the Bridges case (Bridges v. California, 314 U.S. 252) discuss this case, and they may discuss this case with whom they please."

•

THE COURT'S decision was made upon the basis of your motion, supported by attorney John T. McTernan, for the relaxation of a rule the Court had established earlier. As far back as April 15, the judge said:

"I would like to caution counsel and the parties on both sides that the giving of statements to the press with respect to what is likely to be given in evidence or what is likely to happen in court or with respect to what has happened in court is improper."

"On April 24 the Court rebuked both the U.S. Attorney and yourself because he had given copies of his opening remarks to the press and you had permitted excerpts from your opening remarks to be given to the press. Each was given prior to the actual delivery. The judge then repeated his ruling, stating:

"It applies to any communication whatsoever between counsel for either side and the press."

At this point the following colloquy ensued between Mr. McTernan and the Court:

"MR. McTERNAN: May I ask a question for clarification? I intended to do this at some time and since it has come up now, it might be appropriate.

"I notice that a couple of the defendants are columnists in the Daily Worker or some other publication. Does your Honor's ruling mean that they are not to refer to the case and to what happened in the case in their public writings?

"THE COURT: Yes, it does. They will have to discontinue that occupation during the trial. If they write a diary or anything of that sort, they can discontinue it. They can take up some other subject in that column.

"MR. McTERNAN: Does your Honor's ruling also apply to public utterances on the part of the parties, such as speeches?

"THE COURT: Yes, it does."

•

IT WAS THAT ruling you opposed on May 27. You opposed it on the solid ground that the Court went beyond its power in banning free speech by defendants, who are presumed to be innocent until found guilty, and on the crucially practical ground that such an order would destroy the capacity of the defense to raise its $5,000 weekly trial budget. The judge thereupon made the decision cited above, agreeing that the 14 defendants who were represented by counsel may speak and write as they please, but that you and Pettis Perry may not. It is the latter portion which is clearly the issue.

The prosecution has ostensibly ducked the issue, stating that it neither opposed nor supported your application for relaxation of the judge's ruling. The reasons are fairly obvious. The Government needs no public appeal for funds. The Government lawyers need not go out in union halls and churches, in lodges, on street corners, in private homes, to discuss the issues. Virtually every large circulation newspaper in the city is backing the prosecution in every possible way. Ditto the movies; ditto the radio; ditto the television.

But the prosecution does discuss the case — by indirection. Thus, for example, U.S. Attorney Myles Lane on Sunday, June 1, speaking at a communion breakfast of the 165th Infantry, denounced mythical Reds for allegedly stealing the secret of some Buck Rogers "sky platform" and warned the public about future attempts to carry on similar activities. Now this clearly and definitely poisons the atmosphere against the defendants just as if Lane had frankly discussed the issues of the case in a hostile fashion.

Then there are other forms of indirect poisoning of the atmosphere. There is the Whittaker Chambers book and its numerous reviews and widespread distribution through the Book-of-the-Month Club. There is the new motion picture, Walk East on Beacon, based on a Readers Digest article by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. There was the viciously anti-Communist movie, My Son John.

There are hundreds of other ways, some crude, some subtle, by which the atmosphere is poisoned, directly or indirectly, frequently with the assistance of agencies of the Government.

Therefore, the theory that this gag rule works two ways—equally against the Government as against the defendants—is a monstrous fiction. The gag rule against our two leading defendants not only is an invasion of our constitutional rights as a general proposition, but is concretely a blow to the defense and its possibility for raising funds and of bringing the facts of the case to the public by our most eloquent spokesmen.

• • •

ALL THIS PLACES added responsibilties on your co-defendants. While the fight to change this ruling goes on, your co-defendants must speak more and write more on the issues of the case. I suggest that no meeting go by in which we will

(Continued on Page 8)

Trial of 16

(Continued from Page 1)

Party files and turned it over to the FBI when he was still a member of the Party.

The questionnaire, which was placed in evidence by assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, had no probative value in support of the prosecution's trumped-up charge that the 16 defendants "conspired" to teach and advocate "violent overthrow" of the government. It was presented by Marks apparently to intensify the atmosphere of mystery with which the prosecution has surrounded so much of the government's testimony aimed at prejudicing the jury.

MORE READING

Marks proceeded on another book-reading spree. The courtroom again became the scene of a trial of books and ideas. Marks began reading excerpts from a November, 1947, article in the magazine, "Political Affairs" by defendant William Weinstone. The article's only advocacy dealt with the importance of mastering Marxist-Leninist theory. It was a scholarly outline of a method of study.

Marks introduced a 30-page Marxist study outline and 32 excerpts from eight books which, Lautner claimed, he used in 1947-1949 while teaching alleged classes.

A two and a half hour recess to give cousel time to scan the books, and a one hour and 20 minute colloquy between counsel and the court intervened. The major demonstration of long distance reading was scheduled to be continued today.

Scheduled for reading when the court reconvenes this morning are excerpts from "Lenin's Selected Works, Vol. XI;" "Foundations of Leninism;" William Z. Foster's "Struggle Against Revisionism;" "Left-Wing Communism;" and "What Is To Be Done" by Lenin. Also, "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union"; Joseph Stalin's "Problems of Leninism" and Lenin's "State and Revolution."

Defense attorney John T. McTernan argued that to throw all of this reading matter into the "intellectual laps of the jury," without any attempt to explain the ideas presented, is to "present these ideas in a dishonest and distorted way."

"You don't expect the government to conduct a course in Marxist theory," the judge said.

"No, that's not my point," the lawyer replied. "If these defendants, charged with conspiring to advocate violent overthrow of the government, said something, then we have proof. What the government is attempting to do is to give a course in Marxism-Leninism. They are trying to impute a distorted meaning of the doctrines to these defendants. Doctrine has become a central issue here. The Constitution requires that people shall not be placed on trial for doctrine."

Defense attorney Frank Serri argued that the 16 defendants and not the books should be the "center of the picture." He told the court:

"You are going at it the wrong way. You are befogging the issue . . . the defendants are not inarticulate people. What did these defendants write? What did they do? This is the issue here."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn charged that the trial was "literally being smothered by miscellaneous excerpts from books."

"If anything tends to prove that this is a trial of ideas this offer of the prosecution proves it," Miss Flynn said. "It has become a battle of quotations . . . fugitive quotations from profound books . . . an incomprehensible jumble."

Judge Dimock said he would permit Marks to read the book excerpts and the study outline to the jury "on the assumption additional evidence will be offered" to connect them with the defendants.

McTernan charged that the court's ruling placed the "worse kind of penalty and prior restraint on freedom of thought."

THE REAL ISSUE

Pettis Perry, acting as his own counsel, told the court that the 16 defendants were actually not brought to trial for a conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the government.

"We were brought here for our fight against fascism and war, for fighting for the rights of the Negro people," Perry said. If books were the issue many college professors would be here on trial. It is well known that these books are used in many colleges by teachers who are not Communists . . . the jury can get nothing but confusion out of this . . . maybe that's what the prosecution wants."

"The charge here has nothing to do with the Communist Party's fight against war and fascism," the judge said.

"It has nothing to do with the charge," Perry replied, "but it has something to do with the case. And we intend to show that."

The judge made an additional ruling today that any excerpts the defense proposed to be read, to place the prosecution's excerpts in proper context, should be delayed until after the defense begins its case.

Defense Attorney Serri objected, stating the jury would "lose the connection" if it had to wait for a long period before hearing the excerpts chosen by the defense.

Midwest Steel

(Continued from Page 3.)

battles and decrees are now in the ashcan of the dead past.

Once again, the spotlight is on what John L. Lewis called "the forgotten men" of the steel dispute, the steel workers and their families, the people in the mills who have been left far behind in the race to keep up with the demands of a phony war economy.

The workers who poured out of the plants on June 1 are more sober and more determined than when they came out on May 1. How do they look at the prospect of a long strike? I asked that question of Bill Maihefer, president of the 18,000-man Inland local.

"I'm not going to tell you our people are financially able to take it," he said, "I never knew a steel worker who was—and maybe that's the best explanation why we're out on strike."

Steel workers' wives spoke guardedly about their budget problems. It's a matter of taking the little money in the sugar bowl, plus one more paycheck still to come next week—and stretching that out over an indefinite number of days, weeks and perhaps months.

WIFE BACKS STRIKE

Said Mrs. Frieda Thrue, whose husband works in the coke plant of the Gary mill: "I'm glad that they're down to the real issues and are striking for a raise in pay. Of course, I hope it will be over soon."

That was the way it was put over and over. The struggle against the Steel Trusts was No. 1. And then after that, the problems, the hardships that are not unfamiliar to steel families.

The big concern the workers expressed was that the government or any one else may hamper their fight. They want the issue to remain clear-cut. They want to stay out on strike until they win a contract and to go back to work only when they've won it.

There are a lot of steel workers here who have voted for Roosevelt and Truman ever since their union was born. They identify the hated Taft-Hartley Act with the Republicans and they refuse to believe that Truman will use it against them. I asked a Truman supporter in East Chicago, "What if he does?"

"If he does," came the answer, "his name and the name of his party will be mud."

Maybank

(Continued from Page 1)

reached, the cooling-off period would be followed by government seizure which would remain in force until the dispute is settled. During government seizure, there could be no change in wages and working conditions although the owners would be guaranteed "just compensation."

If Congress should adopt the Maybank amendment, it would affect the steel strike in this manner. Truman would name a national emergency price and wage board of seven members and immediately notify the steel workers and management that he had referred their dispute to the board. The workers would be required to return to work and for the next 113 days could leave their jobs only at the risk of going to jail for violating an injunction.

At the end of this period the board would announce its recommendations on wages and prices. The union and the companies would have seven more days in which to decide to accept or reject the board's proposals.

In the event that either side rejected them, President Truman would then seize the steel mills and operate them until a settlement was reached. During this seizure it would be unlawful for the workers to strike but Truman would have no authority to give them any wage increase.

While Maybank was pleading for immediate action on his amendment, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) entered the Senate chamber and interjected himself into the debate.

Between the Maybank amendment and the Taft-Hartley Act there is "absolutely no difference" during the first 80 days of the cooling off no-strike period, Taft said. Under either measure, the President is empowered to get an injunction to break a strike, he pointed out.

Maybank responded that he had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and had voted to override Truman's veto of it. But he thought his bill better, he said. For one thing, he said, under his measure, the fact-finding board could make recommendations on wages and prices prior to the expiration of the cooling-off period, although not later.

Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla), who boasted that he too had been an ardent supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, commended Sen. Maybank for "doing something" about the steel strike. Majority leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz) likewise praised Maybank.

Maybank asked unanimous consent to have unlimited debate on his amendment, which will be the pending business before the Senate tomorrow or Friday. If this consent is not granted, discussion of the measure would be restricted to one hour.

The provisions of his amendment would expire March 1, 1953, with the Defense Production Act, Maybank said, but they could be terminated earlier by a concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress.

With the steel strike solid in its third day, President Truman summoned executives of the Big Six steel companies and of the United Steelworkers of America to a White House conference at 11 a.m. today.

The invitation reached the steel heads as they were in a strategy conference in New York.

There was no indication whether the President had something new upon which to base the negotiations, or if his stabilizers are ready to lift their price increase offer to the steel companies.

Murray made it clear on the day the strike began that the union will negotiate only for the "perfection of a contract based firmly" upon the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The steel companies made it equally clear that they will bargain on the basis of what they call "give and take," meaning that the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board could still be whittled down.

The Journal of Commerce yesterday reported a spokesman of the steel industry as saying the industry is sticking to its old offer which is substantially below the WSB's compromise terms.

Mass layoffs continued in the coal fields, on railroads and other industries closely dependent upon steel operations.

Wage Board

(Continued from Page 1)

(controls) act beyond its present June 30 deadline.

It would make wage board members subject to Senate confirmation and the board would be limited to the mediation and arbitration of wage and economic issues. Board action could be taken only with labor and management consent.

The amendment was approved as a substitute to one offered by the Senate Banking Committee which would have replaced the present board with an all-public panel and stripped it of most of its powers.

The overall controls bill would extend wage and price controls until next March 1 and rent and allocation controls until next June 1.

Ives said an all-public wage board "wouldn't work." Both the CIO and AFL have threatened to boycott the wage board if it is reorganized without labor representatives.

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The World Cultural Campaign to Guard the Future of Our Children

Americans who attended the International Conference in Defense of Children in Vienna in April will be among the speakers at the Children's Day rally tonight (Thursday) at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St.

The Big Money press blacked out all news of the Vienna conference, at which 500 men and women of 61 nations heard reports of the horrifying impact of war on children.

The conference discussed, among other things, the influence of books, newspapers, radio, movies and art on the moral and cultural development of children. Out of this exchange of ideas came "a resolution proclaiming the fight of all children in the world to grow up in a life of peace which favors their national, moral and cultural development."

This resolution is printed in full below.

—Feature Editor.

• • •

Important factors for the normal development of the child are: security in the home, the school, the books it reads, the films and plays it sees and the radio programs it hears: It is all these which constitute, in the main, the social and cultural environment in which the character of the child is shaped and which determines its mode of behavior.

Along with the family it is the school which molds the future citizen and must give him together with scientific knowledge and the national cultural heritage, the fundamental principles of social morality.

In colonial and semi-colonial countries and in the countries with oppressed minorities, children are completely deprived of the benefits of their systematically suppressed national culture. We also view with concern that in a great number of other countries, too, racism, chauvinism and militarism are encouraged in school education. These trends are also found in literature, magazines, films, broadcasting and television programs which glorify brutality, violence and immorality, aiming to turn children into people without conscience, capable of any vile acts, especially those of war.

The effects of this situation are particularly noticeable in the U. S. A., where 720 million copies of comics were published in 1950 alone, and where films which are not only without any educational value but actually harmful are shown in the cinemas and on television. These films and journals are systematically exported in great numbers to many countries with the approval of the respective governments.

Everywhere in the world there are people who are deeply concerned about the systematic degradation and poisoning, about the moral and physical harming of youth which entails an increase of juvenile delinquency in many countries; they have begun the fight against these criminal activities which are part of the psychological war preparations.

The healthy forces within the child demand expansion, and wherever governments, organizations or social communities strive to create a healthy environment for the child its life becomes richer and more beautiful.

One of the tasks of this conference is to rouse public opinion to the danger menacing the children and the cultural development of many countries.

The conference proposes that everyone take on the task of carrying out the following measures:

• To conduct a campaign among parents and teachers for the banning of all direct and indirect war propaganda among children and to brand as criminal any teaching of hatred between the peoples, violence and moral corruption.

• To achieve respect for the culture of every nation so that the children derive all the benefits of their countries' cultural heritage as well as of the culture of all mankind.

• To conduct a campaign for the boycott and limitation of the influence of all harmful magazines, picture books, books and pernicious films and for effective regulation of the publication, screening and sale of such books and films, while respecting the freedom of the press and of opinion.

• To set up national and local committees composed of people from all walks of life — experts or not — who are interested in the fate of children, in order to:

a) Fight all harmful literature, radio and television programs.

b) Oppose all aggressive tendency in education and all forms of chauvinism and racism as well as the misuse of religious sentiments for political and militaristic aims.

c) Further, by active initiative, the establishment of publishing houses and libraries for children, the production of good newspapers, films, plays, radio and television programs, and all measures for the establishment of sports grounds and youth hostels which provide healthy recreation, to create and develop organizations to educate children and young people in out-of-school activities which will develop their personalities in the spirit of understanding and friendship between the nations and encourage peaceful relations between young people of different countries; to do, therefore, everything to make the governments enlarge their cultural budgets considerably and in adequate measure at the expense of military expenditures; and to appeal to writers, playwrights, poets, film producers, actors, theatrical producers, composers and artists to join the struggle against the degradation of young people's minds and to produce works which will raise the moral and cultural level of children and adolescents for the sake of peace and the happiness of mankind.

LAST 2 DAYS
NEW ISRAEL

'Whitman's Songs Will Win'

By WALTER LOWENFELS

CAMDEN, N. J.—The people's democratic hopes and traditions that inspired Walt Whitman are now on trial with the Smith Act victims, John Howard Lawson declared here last week end. The playwright's fighting message was read, along with a tribute from Lloyd Brown, Negro novelist and associate editor of Masses and Mainstream, at the annual Walt Whitman birthday celebration held in a light rain at the poet's tomb in Harleigh Cemetery here.

A Camden worker recalled how the late Communist and working-class leader, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, made the poet's comradeship with common people come alive at the annual ceremonies she helped to organize and which she addressed for many years.

"Carry his song like a banner," said Lloyd Brown's lyric tribute. "Holt it aloft in this unhappy" land until truly the sun shines again . . . and the voice of his thrush is heard again, and his bright Western star is seen again, and all American will sing with us.

"O Shining Day!"

• • •

John Howard Lawson's message declared:

"The green memory of Walt Whitman is more precious now than at any time since the first publication of Leaves of Grass almost a century ago.

"His words are more potent and more meaningful today than at any time in the past. For his voice is the authentic voice of the people of these states, and the world's people.

"He sings our deepest traditions and largest hopes— the traditions and hopes that are now being tried in Federal courts and 'investigated' by corrupt politicians.

"Walt Whitman stands on trial with the Smith Act victims. His lyric affirmation of 'the word Democratic, the word En Masse' is an 'overt act.' The book-burners itch to get their hands on his mighty poems, to turn their burning beauty into a fascist bonfire.

"But the words are indestructible, for the free spirit of which the poet sang cannot be destroyed. Whitman's proud songs will help us triumph. The victory of peace and democracy will be celebrated across a singing world, with Walt Whitman's poems known in all lands, sung by millions in the unison of many different tongues, shouting their joy in peace and brotherhood."

Exhibit Photos By Cuban Artist Killed in Crash

An exhibition of photography on 'Puerto Rico Today' by the late Cuban artist Romulo Lachatanere has opened at the 44th St. Gallery, 133 W. 44 St.

Lachatanere was killed in a plane crash a few weeks ago while returning from Puerto Rico. He was a member of the Photographic Workshop of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. His work will be on view daily from 10:45 a.m. to 8 p.m. through June 30.

An Evening Of Humor

An evening of humor with Ted Tinsley, Meyer Weisz, Al Moss and others will be presented by a Jefferson School Class in the lounge of the school Saturday evening. The laugh-fest will be followed by dancing and refreshments.

'Secret of Light' Science Book for Young and Old

THE SECRET OF LIGHT. By Irving Adler. Illustrated by Ida Weisburd. Young World Books. International. New York. $2.50

"The Secret of Light," by Irving Adler, is the latest in that excellent series of books on science for young people known as Young World Books. This volume deals with the phenomenon of light, taking the reader step-by-step from the elementary facts about the reflection of light, through the theory behind the prism, the camera, the ex-ray and on the advanced subject of atomic energy.

The sprightly style communicates to the reader the author's enthusiasm for his subject. Many simple experiments are suggested which help clarify the explanation.

Any adult who remembers floundering his or her way through inept and confusing physics and chemistry classes will find in "The Secret of Light" coherent, intelligible scientific instructions. This book can be read with value and pleasure by young and old alike.

—J. T.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

JERSEY JOE WALCOTT defends his title tonight in Philadelphia against Ezzard Charles, from whom he won it last year. Walcott is obviously not exactly the greatest heavyweight to ever hold the title, but he won it fair and square from the best there was, and those who sneer, like Jimmy Cannon in the Post ("The heavyweight champion is a ludicrous man. . . . Except for Carnera, this is the worst heavyweight ever to hold the championship") should be made to name a better heavyweight today than Walcott and Charles.

Just who? The lunging Rocky Marciano? And, by the way, as to the "worst heavyweight" slant, anyone who thinks Walcott couldn't have easily handled the likes of Jack Sharkey and Jim Braddock doesn't know much. You can get an estimate of the importance you can give Cannon's pompous comparisons involving fighters of long ago when you read in the same column this statement: "The kids on the street where he lived (Charles) jeered him because he had knocked out Louis." The "expert" running down Walcott against all heavyweights in past history can't even remember that Charles beat Louis BY DECISION two years ago, and didn't knock him down, let alone out!

Anyhow I'll take Walcott as a champion over the light-heavyweight cheese champ, Joey Maxim, who dodges the man everyone knows could beat him, Archie Moore. Strangely this is a blatant injustice which never seems to agitate the Cannons and such. This seems a "natural" for writers with such gifts of satire and straight-from-the-shoulder scorn . . . a so-called champ fearfully dodging the man officially rated the number one contender year after year. It almost makes one idly wonder if the situation were reversed and there was a Negro light-heavyweight "champ" shamelessly dodging a white contender who everyone knew was better, whether there wouldn't be more written about it . . .

But this is getting off the track of tonight's fight. The traditional pick here is for Charles, the younger, stronger and essentially better rounded fighting man, to become the first to ever regain the heavyweight title after once losing it.

The theory here is that he had grown a little too complacent about Walcott after having beat him twice before, and this time, forewarned, will take charge. Ezzard is a solidly efficient though non-spectacular heavyweight who can both box and hit—the best around and one who was willing to fight them all as champ and did.

It's on TV.

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OUR REACTION that the Red Sox made a poor trade seems to be a distinct minority one. For instance, the Times' man says its his conviction that "the Red Sox got the better of it by a considerable margin." The Old Scout in the Compass says the Tigers dealt out of desperation and "gave away two top-drawer players without being sure of getting even one for the Tigers."

I haven't seen anyone explain where the Red Sox are going to replace the rbi punch of Dropo and Lenhardt—27 and 24, second and third in the league—which had the club in first place when the deal was made despite the other Boston weaknesses. Not to mention Lenhardt's seven and Dropo's six home runs, many of which directly won ball games, like the former's grand slam in the 10th the night before the deal. This kind of hitting is more important than defensive genius in Fenway Park.

Kell is a good hitter for the averages and won't hurt. But last year despite his .319 mark he batted in only 54 runs and hit two homers. He is brittle, is not fast and is a mechanically good third baseman without much spark. Evers hit .223 last season and if he were in his 20s you might have higher expectations of him bouncing all the way back at once to his 1950 form. As for the others, pitcher Wight at 30, the speedy young defensive ace Hatfield, who seemed to be starting to hit (330), and Pesky certainly seem ten times the value of Lipon and Trout.

Events may prove something or other, but I still can't begin to see this deal from the Red Sox point of view. I suspect a lot of Red Sox fans might feel similarly.

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FEW PEOPLE think of the reaction of the players themselves when a deal like this happens. The Boston players, for example, are suddenly told they no longer work in Boston, must move their families, and are to play for a team with no chance of finishing in the money—which is tantamount to a pay cut. Here are some quotes that came in from Boston when the deal was announced:

Hatfield, who had been with the Red Sox organization since graduating high school and was doing a bangup job at third on a first place team: "I just bought $20 worth of groceries. I get home and my wife tells me to call Cronin and he tells me I'm in the trade. They don't remember what you did the day before. I guess that's baseball."

Lenhardt, "looking far from pleased," according to the wire service story from Boston, had just been cheered to the echo the night before for his grand slam putting the team in first place. He said: "Got a call from Cronin at noon. That's the first I knew of it. Who else is in the trade he didn't tell me. I guess you have to be ready for anything in baseball. Good for my wife in her condition, she's expecting our first baby in October."

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VOTING STARTS for the Allstar teams this Friday. Lest it slip anyone's mind, there's a pitcher named Satchel Paige on the Browns who has won 5, lost 1 for a losing team. All five were one-run decisions. In addition he saved three others directly for other Brown pitchers, and held the fort with perfect relief on two other occasions when the Browns couldn't catch up. Monday night in Washington, against one of the league's hot clubs, he came on in the last of the 12th with one out, stopped the Washington victory bid cold, then went through five more scoreless innings to win it in the 17th. (Won it himself too by driving in the winning run with his third straight single!)

Just forget that this 45-year-old star was one of the greatest pitchers in baseball by far and was kept from the big leagues because of the color of his skin. Just vote him onto the American League Allstar team on the basis of his amazing pitching with the Browns in 1952. Though it's also a nice idea, of course, to give the fans at the Allstar game the chance to cheer him.

Truman Asked to Halt Extradition of Negro Fur Worker to South

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—In a case that may go before the United Nations, President Truman, who intervened May 8 against returning all Korean prisoners of war, has been asked to intervene against returning a 24-year-old Negro fur unionist to southern "justice."

Unions, civic, and church groups representing over four million, six hundred thousand people, have urged the President to stop the federal extradition of Fletcher Mills, former sharecropper, who fled an Alabama lynch mob in 1945.

Mills' local union has widely publicized its determination to fight the case through to the UN, if necessary.

A leading Negro publisher, E. Washington Rhodes, has pointed out in The Philadelphia Tribune, May 13, that it is "very strange" to continue the Korean war over the POW issue, while Americans in the U. S. A., who escape north from the "jaws of death" are returned south under the Federal Fugitive Ace.

Following the recent U. S. Supreme Court refusal to review a seven-year court battle, led by the Civil Rights Congress, Mills can now be returned any day under this Act for a "fair trial" in Aalabama. The CRC is currently campaigning for 100,000 more Philadelphians to join a last ditch fight for executive intervention for Mills on federal, state, and local governmental levels.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Groups that have urged Presidential action in Mills' fight for life range from his own fur local in Philadelphia, where he lives, and the 100,000 members of his International Fur and Leather Workers Union, to the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., representing 4,500,000 communicanst

In addition to these millions, tens of thousands of other men and women, Negro and white, have called for Presidential action. These range from the Progressive Party, to local Democratic and Republican party committeemen, and workers, housewives and church members who have signed petitions.

The proposal to carry their demand "Let Freedom Ring for Fletcher Mills!" before the UN, if necessary, was contained in an open letter to President Truman that this union published as an advertisement in the Baltimore Afro-American. It was signed by Alton H. Finck, president, and the entire membership of Local 196, Fur and Dress Dyers Union.

FLED LYNCHERS

"Mr. President," the union advertisement declares, "Fletcher Mills fled Alabama in 1945, one step ahead of a lynch mob, after defending himself against a ruthless clubbing by a white landowner. The occasion for the assault was Mills' request that the landowner's cow be removed from the corn patch where they were trampling Mills' crop, his principal means of sustenance.

"We who work at the machines side by side with Fletcher Mills are concerned at this moment for his life and safety. . . .

"Fletcher Mills asking for a fair trial in an Alabama court, Federal or local, will be like a sheep in the fable who sought justice in the wolves' court. The entire nation only recently observed the quick exoneration by a jury of the Groveland, Fla., sheriff who shot two manacled prisoners whom he was supposed to be delivering for trial.

"Even more recently the ruthless murder by bombing of Florida NAACP co-ordinator, Harry T. Moore and his wife, has shocked and horrified the entire world. These instances have occurred far too frequently. We are convinced, Mr. President, that if you do not act quickly to quash this indictment, that the life itself of Fletcher Mills may also be forfeited.

"Fletcher Mills has committed no crime—unless it is a crime for a Negro in Alabama to defend himself against a white man. All the testimony in court records proves that Mills fled the state of Alabama only when it became clear that a mob of armed men were out to lynch him. The law says that the fugitive must have fled the state to avoid prosecution with intent to do so. Mills' intent was to avoid a lynching. Can this be considered a crime, to flee from a lynching?"

Underlying the government's seven-year persistence in trying to return Mills to the south, according to his CRC attorney, Ralph Powe, is the sharecropping system, which "requires that Negroes be kept on the land of the plantation bosses, that they stay there and work themselves to death producing for their white landlords, for which they receive very little or nothing in return. If a dozen Mills won their freedom it could well mean a crack in this plantation system."

SLAYING OF CHRISTIANI IS SENT TO GRAND JURY

The slaying of Enus L. Christiani, Negro graduate student at New ork Unifersity, by an NYU special policeman May 10, was sent to the grand jury yesterday by the New York County district attorney.

Christiani was shot to death by James Giordano, an armed university patrolman, after the Negro student protested the display of an insulting caricature of a Negro woman in a dart-throwing game at a students' fund-raising affair.

Assistant DA Alexander Merman, handling homicide cases, had acknowledged to a citizen's delegation last Thursday that public pressure has demanded that an indictment be handed down against Giordano.

Earlier, both university officials and the commercial press had sought to hide the anti-Negro bias relative to the events of the slaying and to picture the slain student as having gone "berserk."

Herman told the delegation, which included representatives of American Labor Party county and neighborhood organizations, as well as NAACP and the Washington Heights Committee for an FEPC, that he had received "hundreds" of letters and telegrams insisting on action in the case.

Participants in the delegation also reported that Herman had said 25 witnesses to the shooting are scheduled to testify before the grand jury, and that the assistant DA had requested that any additional witnesses contact the DA's office.

At the same time, they reported, the assistant DA attempted to deny the existence of police brutality against Negroes, a fact central to the case.

Participants in the delegation to the DA urged yesterday that grand jury hearings spur public demands for an indictment against Giordano.

Visit Capital Today to Hit Deportation

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith and Ewart Guinier will lead a national delegation to Washington today (Thursday) to protest treatment accorded foreign-born Americans by the Justice Department, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Miss Smith Professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College and co-chairman of the American Committee, will head a group visiting the Attorney General. Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers and chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, will head a group visiting the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Many of the delegates are expected to participate in a National Conference of Deportees Defense Committee, which will be held in New York tomorrow and Saturday, June 6 and 7.

Rally June 23 To Protest FBI Persecution

A protest meeting will be held June 23 to demand that the FBI cease urging its agents to persecute families of progressives. The meeting will be sponsored by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, and will be held at the Paragon Hall, 4 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn.

Invited to address the meeting will be Mrs. Esther Jackson, Mrs. Rosalie McGee, Mrs. Enus Christiani, and others.

Mrs. Jackson is the wife of Dr. James Jackson, a Negro Communist being sought by the FBI whose family has been mercilessly hounded.

Guest Columnist

(Continued from Page 5)

not refer to the gag rule upon Pettis Perry and yourself.

Now that the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, New York City, has begun a financial campaign to assist the defendants, I suggest that funds be rushed to them by your readers to help us fight this ruling. This is a simple issue: free speech, which every American, regardless of his attitude on Communist or even on the issues of this trial, can understand. I have deep confidence that the democratic-minded people of America, especially the working class, which knows you for over 40 years, will understand and give its support.

Affectionately,

SI GERSON.

ATOM BOMB IS 'HUMANE' MRS. ROOSEVELT ARGUES

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt yesterdy defended United Press president Hugh Baillie against a Soviet attack in the United Nations growing out of Baillie's statement the atom bomb might be considered a humane weapon.

P. D. Morosov, Soviet delegate to the Human Rights Commission, during debate on a freedom of the press clause, declared a disgraceful war program campaign had been unleashed in the U. S. press. He cited Baillie's statement, made in a dispatch sent by the U.P. president from Las Vegas last month, that concentrated use of the atom against enemy troops would prevent losses on "our own side," and could be regarded as "humane."

Mrs. Roosevelt defended Baillie's views on the bomb by saying:

"I suppose use of the word 'humane' is justified as we always try to work that way because in recent warfare it has become so difficult to spare civilians. His (Baillie's) attitude was that it is more humane in that it saves our troops from unnecessary casualties."

SENATE VOTES TO END LID ON RENTS MAR. 1

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate voted today to end rent control on March 1, 1953. The vote to end rent control was 48 to 34.

IUE Stoppages Set for Today

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The CIO International Union of Electrical Workers today ordered work stoppage "demonstrations" at 53 General Electric plants tomorrow in protest against a "miserable" company wage offer.

The union said 71,000 workers will demonstrate against a 1.06 percent increase offered by the company.

The demonstration will be held in Pittsfield and Lynn, Mass; Syracuse, N.Y.; Cleveland and Fort Wayne, Ind.

The United Electrical Workers is planning a demonstration here tomorrow against the same wage offer.

Open 2nd Trial Of Capt. Weaver

The second trial of Capt. Franklin B. Weaver, killer of Negro seaman William Harvey last Oct. 25, got under way in Federal Court yesterday before Judge Sylvester J. Ryan. An all-white jury of 10 men and two women was chosen.

The first trial of Weaver on voluntary manslaughter charges ended recently when the jury was hung seven to five for conviction.

As before, U. S. attorney Thomas Burchill, Jr., is presenting the case, and Mahlon Dickerson is Weaver's lawyer.

LATIN AMERICAN REVUE FRI. 8:30

authentic folk songs, dances, poetry of Mexico, Venezuela, Africa, Spain, Peru, Puerto Rico, Chile, Brazil — by prominent artists — and

ELMER BENDINER

"First Hand Report on Latin America"

ADM. $1.20

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Spons: Latin Amer. Research Bur.

Taft Noses Out Eisenhower in South Dakota

PIERRE, S. D., June 4.—Sen. Robert A. Taft led Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by a scant handful of votes today as the South Dakota Presidential primary neared a dramatic photo finish.

With only 60 of the state's 1,953 precincts still unreported, Taft was ahead by 687 votes. He had 64,001 to 63,314 for Eisenhower.

Sen. Estes Kefauver won the state's Democratic primary easily. He beat an unpledged slate of delegates which promised to vote for Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn). On the first Kefauver led, 20,099 to 10,484.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

REPORT FROM VIENNA by Mollie Lucas, Ray Wechsler, just returned from International Conference in Defense of Children. Tonight, June 5—7:30 p.m. at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. Tix 75c.

Coming

"ROZHINKES MIT MANDLEN" will highlight concert of Coney Island Folk Chorus, Maurice Rauch conducting. Sat. eve., June 7 at Mark Twain High School, 24th St. and Neptune Ave., Coney Island. R. Gendl, narrator, Gladys Spector, soprano. Tickets $1.20 at Jewish Music Alliance. 1 Union Sq. West. WA 4-8311.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a discussion of V. J. Jerome's "A Lantern for Jeremy" on Sunday, June 8 at 8 p.m. Speakers: V. J. Jerome, Betty Gannett, and Albert Kahn. Chairman: Armando Roman. Refreshments. Contr. $1. (½ price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

"IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS"! Hear Dr. Harry F. Ward, W. L. Patterson, Elizabeth G. Flynn Shirley Graham, Alexander Trachtenberg, Howard Fast, others—Thursday, June 12 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol. Entertainment — Lucy Brown, pianist and Naydne Brewer, soprano. Adm. $1 (tax incl.). Tickets at progressive bookshops.

AN EVENING OF DRAMATIC HUMOR from Mark Twain to Sholem Alechem, presented by Famous Actors—starring: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Howard DaSilva, Luther James and Marjorie Nelson. Saturday nite, June 7, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Subs. $1.50 at door, $1.25 in advance. Famous movie and television stars.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale—from Friday night through Sunday for only $8 to $10. Only one hour from New York City (35 miles). All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment. For reservations and further information call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey. TErhune 5-2160.

REPORT FROM VIENNA

by MOLLIE LUCAS and RAY WECHSLER

just returned from the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

TONIGHT — JUNE 5th — 7:30 P. M.

PYTHIAN HALL, 135 WEST 70th STREET

Tickets 75 Cents

Dramatic presentation by young people of

"Children's Bill of Rights"

written by Viola Brothers Shore • Directed by Elliot Sullivan

Also participating:

- AGNES C. DOE, *Harlem Council on Education, presiding*
- NORMAN STUDER, *Director of Downtown Community School*
- CHARLES MAWBRAY, *United Packinghouse*
- DR. GENE WELTFISH, *Columbia University*
- ALBERT KAHN, *author*
- HALOIS MOOREHEAD, *American Women for Peace*